The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,908.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 530 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

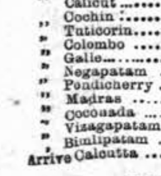
Up.	May	June	Down.	May	June
Leave Bombay	4 & 18		Leave Bussorah	23	6
,, Kurrachee	8	22	,, Fao	0	0
,, Guadur	9	23	,, Bushire	26	9
,, Muscat	12	26	,, Linga	28	11
,, B. Abbas	14	28	,, B. Abbas	30	13
,, Linga	15	29	,, Muscat	1	15
,, Bushire	18	1	,, Guadur	3	17
,, Fao	19	2	,, Kurrachee	6	20
Arrive Bussorah	20	3	Arrive Bombay	9	23

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	..
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	..
,, Galle	..	,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry	..	,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickenson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingoria if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK.



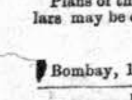
THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, Jr., Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1305 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

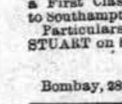
Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship Dilbhur.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

FOR ENGLAND *VIA* HAVRE.

(To sail about 10th proximo, under guarantee to make the passage from Bombay to Havre in 90 days.)



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS & SON'S magnificent teak-built Ship "THE TWEED," A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, W. Stuart, Commander, has very superior and unequalled accommodation for First Class Passengers, for whom, on arrival at Havre, a First Class Passage will be provided by first Steamer to Southampton.

Particulars as regards Passage may be obtained of Captain STUART on board "*The Tweed*," or from

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents of *The Tweed*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "SARAH," Soord, Master, from Moulmein, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners of Ship *Sarah*.

Bombay, 28th April.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "CITY OF VIENNA," arrived from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MacDonald will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co., Agents Ship *City of Vienna*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "CITY OF LAHORE," arrived from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hendry will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co., Agents Ship *City of Lahore*.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain Thirkell, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain Thirkell, Ship *Prince Alfred*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity or the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

LOYSEL'S PATENT TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator now stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as at the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, &c.), South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, St. James's Hall, Cremorne, Great Western Royal Hotel, and has received universal approbation wherever it has been used.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator is manufactured in Blocked Tin, in Copper Bronzed in Britannia Metal, and in Electro Plate; those imported by SOUNDY & Co. are all warranted, genuine, and are of excellent quality and workmanship.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, ABYSSINIA.

TINCTURES, ESSENCES, LINIMENTS, &c., can now be obtained at our Fort and Byculla Houses at English prices. To Surgeons, and Owners of Dispensaries, this is a matter of interest, which, when found, they would do well to "make a note of."

ROGERS & Co.

BOTTLES, Stoppered and Plain, of all sizes, suitable for Stock or Dispensing purposes, at little more than Invoice Cost.

ROGERS & Co.

SULPHURIC ETHER for Ice Machines, cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere in this Presidency.

ROGERS & Co.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—A choice assortment, with Gold and Silver Mountings, at greatly reduced prices.

ROGERS & Co.

MICROSCOPES.—Only a few of these Instruments on hand, very powerful and astonishingly cheap.

ROGERS & Co.

AN AIR PUMP, complete, in good working order, will be sold a bargain.

22, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

ARCHITECTURE

AT

BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,

Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,

BY

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,

Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 6th May, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of altering the Articles of Association as follows:—

Clause 14.—To add to the Clause as it now exists by inserting after the words "now being carried on by the said Kurrachee Press Company" in the fifth line, the words "and to lease the Premises, Plant, Machinery, &c., of any other Press Company.

Clause 15.—To cancel this Clause, and in lieu thereof to substitute the following:—"The Company shall be managed by three Directors."

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 25th April 1868.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULAR, (similar in form to the Emperor's Binocular.) This admirable Binocular has Three Transposing Sights, "FIELD," "MARINE," and "THEATRE." It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect Binoculars yet produced. Cash—Rs. 84.

Also an assortment of various Presentation Binoculars of elegant form, and of the best Optical quality.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, EVENING, SATURDAY, 2nd MAY.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THESE POPULAR MINSTRELS.

Most positively THE LAST SATURDAY BUT ONE.

Most positively the Last Appearance of the BLUE TAIL FLY.

NEW GEMS, By those eminent Artists, MONSIEUR and MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.

Most positively The Last Appearance of the GERMAN STUDENTS.

AND

Most positively the Last Representation of the Original BUSLESQUE OPERA, entitled, NAIQUE DAVEDASS KARSENDASS.

☞ THE PROGRAMME SHOULD BE OBSERVED. ☜

Part First.

Overture—*Pot Pourri*, ...Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—"Let's be Gay,"—*Fra Diavola*, ...Company.
Farewell, my Mother Dear, ...Mr. S. Herberte.
Oh! would I were a Fly, ...Dave Carson.
Mill May, ...Mr. W. Burton.
The Old Wood Pile, ...Mr. G. Southam.
Father's come Home (*An Answer to "Come Home, Father,"* ....) Mr. S. Herberte.

After which

DAVE CARSON

Will sing an entirely New Version of the LOCAL COMIC SONG, entitled, THE TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND.

The best Local Song ever written.

RECITATIVE & SONG—"ORINTHIA, MY BELOVED." Mr. S. HERBERTE.

THE BLUE TAIL FLY, BY DAVE CARSON.

Violin Solo on air—Last Rose of Summer, MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

Ballad—I've Been Roaming, MADEMOISELLE MELANIE,

Part Second will Conclude with the GERMAN STUDENTS, OR MEMORIES OF FATHERLAND.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

Part Third will Conclude the Evening's Entertainment with a New BURLESQUE OPERA, Subject taken (a long way) from "OLD DECCAN DAYS," And for want of a Name will be entitled, NAIQUE DAVEDASS KARSENDASS.

Rinaldino (*A Shepherd, and the biggest Pet amongst the Lambs*), } Signor Herbertino.
Marquis De Cardozo, (*Villaine Magnifique*), ... } Signor Burtonosi,
Clarissa (*A stray'd Lamb in Love with the Shepherd*), ... } Signora Southamusti.
Naique 1070, (*A Quandam Editor of a Native Paper, but not the Proper—cur*) .... } Signor Carsonini.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs.	5
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Circle	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

ON MONDAY, 4th MAY,

The Performance will be under the distinguished Patronage of the PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE MASONIC FRATERNITY OF BOMBAY.

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8; Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.

THE AGONY WILL TERMINATE WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON SEED.—A quantity of fresh Seed, just received Overland, FOR SALE at cost price by the undersigned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Hon. Agents, Cotton Supply Association.

F. FLETCHER & Co., ESTATE, HOUSE, AND GENERAL AGENTS, OOTACAMUND,

UNDERTAKE the Agency of Estates negociate the Purchase or Sale of Hill or Waynaad produce, Valuations of Estates or Crops made, and all business connected with Estates conducted. Also, Agents for House Property situate on the Hills, and General Agents for the Recovery of Outstanding Debts, for sending Weekly or other Supplies to Estates, and for the Collection of Rents, &c., &c., &c.

Ootacamund, 15th April 1868.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED (Rs. 200) per SHARE, for the year ended 31st October 1867, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 5th proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, and that Rupees 10,000 has been set aside for distribution amongst the Contributors to the Office.

Shareholders desirous of comparing notes in respect to business contributed by them will be good enough to call at this Office for that purpose up to the 3rd May 1868, after which date they will not be permitted to do so.

By order of the Board of Directors, VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

B. N. I. Co.'s Office, 27th April 1868.

THOMSON & Co., CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c., 22, APOLLO STREET. (*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ ,, Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
½ ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
1 ,, Fine Colored do.	1 Rug with Strap.
1 ,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 ,, Colored do. do.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	2 Overland Trunks.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Clothes Bag.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Opera Hat.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Travelling Hat.
	1 Courier Bag.
	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM: BADHAM BROTHERS.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF, for CASH only, at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROLETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES, CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYN'E, MACASSAR OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. & Co would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EITHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILTA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small cosignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8 per dozen nett. Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2¼, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to say what they owe to the Firm as early as possible

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelties, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.

Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS.

For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.

Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.

Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or watch Chain; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

NECKLETS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.

For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,

Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's.
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

&c., &c., &c.

SCARF PINS.

Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain or Chased Gold; or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,

Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by an European of 9 years' experience in India as a SUB-AGENT and MANAGER of RAILWAY and BUILDING CONTRACTS. No objection to outdoor work in a Mercantile or any other Firm. Testimonials unexceptionable. Address "H. M.," *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to FINLAY, CLARK & Co. 1 Forbes Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

A PORTION of a BUNGALOW, very nicely situated near Mount Road, with COACH-HOUSE and STABLING, TO BE LET. For particulars apply to SOMJEE PARPIA, Parell Road, near Iron Foundry.

Byculla, 20th April 1868.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO, 35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

NOW IN THE PRESS *and Nearly Ready*, Fourth Edition of STEVENSON'S MURATHEE GRAMMAR.

Price Rs. 5. THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Opticians to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturers of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of te name.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON, BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, 196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Store-yard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES, in IVORY, VELVET, and MOROCCO.

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GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS OF INDIA. Scale, 4 miles to the inch.

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THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY MAIL.

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In the Press, and will shortly be Published,

Second Edition of

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, (*Act XXV. of 1862*),

And other Laws and Rules of Practice, relating to the Procedure in the Criminal Courts of British India, with copious notes, containing the opinions delivered by all the Superior Local Courts up to the present time.

BY

H. T. PRINSEP, *Bengal Civil Service*,

Price Rs. 16. Per Post Rs. 16-12.

Bombay ....THACKER, VINING & Co.
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NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

OF

AGRICULTURE, ARTS, AND MANUFACTURES.

Patron.

His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

President.

Alexander Rogers, Esq., Revenue and Police Commissioner Northern Division.

Vice-Presidents.

T. C. Hope, Esq., Collector of Surat, C. M. Hogg, Esq., acting Sub-Collector, Broach.

IT is intended to open the EXHIBITION in December next, the exact date will be notified in future Advertisements.

The Committee will be glad to receive applications for space from intending Exhibitors as early as possible. Forms of demand for space and Prospectuses can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary,

28th April 1868. Broach Exhibition Committee.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, HABIT MAKERS, SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS, 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
,, Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
,, Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
,, Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
	Striped Ottawan; and
The Fancy Windsor.	Black and White and Fancy
Ring Scarf.	Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
,, Improved Carlton.	,, Daisy.
,, Opera.	,, Hyde Park.
,, Grosvenor.	,, Olympic.
,, Cavalier.	,, Colonial; and
,, Persigny.	,, Continental.

GLOVES GLOVES!!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,

No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY, 46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE TREET, CALCUTTA

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, —The undersigned has been appointed AGENT to the above Company for the districts of Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, and all Policy-holders in these districts are requested to pay their Premia through him. Inquiries from intending Assurers will meet with prompt attention. All Communications to be addressed to

28th April 1868. JAMES GREAVES, Broach.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS, Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES FOR SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON W.C. WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Shareholders and obtaining their proxies."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors, W. A. SHEPPARD, Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Fugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DANCHELL'S PATENT POCKET FILTERS.

This is a most useful invention, which will be found a great boon by every person who travels.

It is a small Filter to which an India Rubber Tube with an Ivory Mouth-piece is attached. The whole fits into a round Japanned box 4 inches by 2½ inches. Price Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BEST BRONZED PATENT THERMOTERION, for keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling.

This is an invention which does away with the trouble and expense of Nursery Lamps by the use of hotwater which is prevented cooling by means of a double casing. The food is contained in a glass which being placed in the Thermoterion and shut in is kept Warm for about 10 hours. With two extra glasses Rs. 10.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.—A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation:

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs.	25 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,,	28 0
Chased and beaded pattern	,,	30 0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	,,	30 0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	Rs.	35 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,,	38 0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	,,	50 0

N. B.—The above prices are for Cash with Order.

SOUNDY, & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space. Price—Eighty Rupees.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, containing about 114,000 words, and about 3,000 Illustrations. Handsomely Bound with Russia back and corners, in Two quarto Volumes. Rs. 42, or say Four Guineas.

It is impossible to over-rate the utility and importance of this unequalled work.

OBSOLETE WORDS have been carefully preserved for the illustration of our earlier writer.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORDS have been largely augmented, and their meanings revised by professional persons in the several departments to which the words have reference.

DEFINITION OF WORDS has been amplified on logical principles.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS has been thoroughly revised according to the usage of our best Scholars, and the practice of our most eminent and cultivated Orators and Speakers.

ETYMOLOGY has been improved by the corrections of the most recent philological investigations.

QUOTATIONS are employed to show the various shades of meaning of words as modified by context.

SYNONYMS are given in their most extended form.

ILLUSTRATIONS, about 3,000 in number, are given where it is feared that verbal description would fail to convey a clear impression.

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON, PURE CHARCOAL FILTER.

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

To explain the principles on which the Continuous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is necessary in the first place to remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up, and the whole become clogged, so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering, as can be got rid of otherwise; and, secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value depends upon them. The choice of material is by no means a matter of indifference, but to believe that it is the only needful consideration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.

The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whilst those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension. The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and after cleansing to be as easily replaced.

The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallon Brown Stone Jar. Rs. 30.

Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 25.

Extract from the *Times*, 19th August, 1865:—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."

These Filters yield about half-a-gallon of Water per minute.

Pocket Filters, same principle. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing the principle of these Filters, can be had free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Charges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY next, the 4th proximo, for the conveyance of from one thousand to twelve hundred tons of COAL hence to Kurrachee by squarerigged Vessels.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEORGE INGLE Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co. Perozshah Brothers.

Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.) Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.)

At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot, 270, Regent Street, London, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., SHIPPING, TRANSIT, AND GENERAL AGENTS, have REMOVED to No. 20 SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, Elphinstone Circle, adjoining the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.
For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—The Lessees Government Ice House have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the Ship "SAGAMARE," from Boston, with a large quantity of ICE.
Government Ice House, No. 2 Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st May 1868.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 10th May next, for the supply of MARINE and ENGINE STORES to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, for six months.
Particulars can be learned by application at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., on 4th, 5th, and 6th current, between 12 and 2 P.M.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
Bombay, 2nd May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BEANN UAMHA," Captain MCCANN, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain MCCANN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Ship "Beann Uamha."
1st May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "AGGIE M.," Captain BOYD, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.
Captain BOYD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.
Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain BOYD, Ship *Aggie M.*
Bombay, 1st May 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 18th May 1868, for WASHING the BEDS, BEDDINGS, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN, and other Articles belonging to Her Majesty's Overland Indian Troop Ships.
The Tenders must state the rate per hundred for any quantity.
The Tenders must state the time per thousand required to execute the washing, and washings must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.
The Articles must be taken from and delivered into the Marine Stores, subject to deductions for burns and tears or other damages while in the Contractor's hands, as may be decided on by a competent Committee.
A Deposit of 500 Rupees must accompany each Tender, and Security for Rupees 5,000 given by the successful Tenderer.
The Tender will be from 1st June 1868 to 31st May 1869.
The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st May 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Indian Companies Act of 1866, and in the matter of the DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (under liquidation).
A. C. BRICE and others—*Petitioners.*
Upon hearing MR. PEILE, Attorney for the Liquidators of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company, under liquidation, and upon reading the Petition of A. C. BRICE, E. NUSSERWANJEE SETHNA and JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, the Liquidators of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company, and the affidavit of A. C. BRICE verifying same, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company do send in statements of such claims in writing to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 27 Meadow Street, Fort, on or before FRIDAY the Fifteenth day of May 1868, accompanied with proper Vouchers when necessary, and that no claim which shall not be sent in on or before or after that day shall be recognized in the distribution of Assets.—Dated this 28th day of April 1868.
C. SARGENT.
HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Attorneys to the Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given that SADANUND GUNPUT BHUNDAREE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has by a Deed of Trust bearing date the 29th day of April 1868, made and executed by him, conveyed and assigned over all his property, real and personal, moveable and immoveable, wheresoever situate, and also all the debts due and owing to him, the said Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree, unto Bali Bapoojee and others, the Trustees mentioned in the said Deed, upon such trusts and for such purposes as are in the said Deed contained, and amongst others for the purpose of paying off the debts of the said Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against dealing with any property lately belonging to the said Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree except through the Trustees appointed by the said Deed. And the Creditors of the said Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree are hereby called upon to send in their claims against him, the said Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree, to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 10 Forbes Street, within 14 days from this date, after the expiration of which period no further Claims will be entertained.—Dated this 1st day of May 1868.
C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor to the Trustees to Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree.

PROCLAMATION.—SUIT No. 52 OF 1867.
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF KURRACHEE.
The Sind Railway Company, by its Agent, George Rawlinson, residing in Kurrachee. } *Plaintiffs.*
versus.
The Oriental Inland Steam Company, by its Agent and Superintendent, Franklin Fox, residing in Kurrachee. } *Defendants.*
WHEREAS the said Plaintiffs on the 23rd day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven obtained a decree against the said Defendants for the sum of Rupees 40,243-9, whereof Rupees 20,265-3 still remain due, and whereas the undermentioned property has been attached for the same debt, viz:—
1. A piece of land with buildings thereon, wholly surrounded by vacant ground, situated at Manora, Kurrachee, entered in the Register of the Kurrachee Municipality under No. F/9 and occupied by the said Defendants for the purposes of a Jetty and Dockyard.
2. The premises consisting of a compound with dwelling-house and Offices standing thereon, formerly used by the Sind Railway Company as a Club House, and now in occupation of Mr. Franklin Fox. The said premises are entered in the Land Register of the Collector of Kurrachee under No. 20 A. and the compound contains by admeasurement 4,310 square yards more or less. This property is held on a lease for 99 years from the 25th September 1858, subject to an annual payment of Rupees 45 to Government.
3. The plot of ground entered in the Land Register of the Collector of Kurrachee under No. 9 together with Iron house buildings and Flag Staff standing thereupon, now in the occupation of the said Defendants. The said Plot is held on a lease for 99 years from the 25th September 1858, subject to an annual payment of Rupees 300 to Government, and contains by admeasurement 10,583 square yards more or less.
This is to give Notice that the said property so attached will be sold by Public Auction at two o'clock P.M. on the Thirtieth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at the Sale Rooms of Messrs. BUDGETT and HUGHES, near the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee.
It is hereby further notified that the Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants in the property above specified.—Dated this Twenty-third day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight.
By order of the Court,
OSCAR COSTALO, Chief Clerk.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 1	London	Minto	Moulmein, Mar. 13.
	Penang (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee, April 29.
	Sagamare	Pickering	Boston, Nov. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 1	Californian (s)	Watson	Annesley Bay.
	American (s)	Peters	Annesley Bay.
	City of Dunedin	Illy	Liverpool.
	Emeu (s)	Rector	China.
	Glenfalloch	Sumner	Tuticorin.
	H. M.'s Lord Elphinstone (s)	Stretton	Annesley Bay.

The steamer *Columbian*, White, to Aden and Suez, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Shaftesbury*, to Hongkong.
Ship *Timoorshah*, to Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

THE debate raised in the House of Commons on the 27th March, on the question put by Mr. Nicol regarding the failure of the old Bank of Bombay and its present position, was of great importance in itself, besides having been the means of eliciting from the Secretary of State an expression of his opinion on the subject of the present connection of the Government of India with the Presidency Banks, likely to result in consequences of no small importance at no distant date. The character of the discussion quite bore out the remarks made in one of the late letters of our London Correspondent as to the impression which the failure of the Bank has everywhere produced in England. The dissipation of nearly two millions and a half of capital in less than three years by a Bank supposed, however erroneously, to have been a Government Bank, with a Government guarantee for the safety alike of shareholders and depositors, is a fact as distressing to those ruined by it as it is astounding to the outside public. As Mr. Ayrton put the matter,—"what would persons in England think if one fine day the Bank of England ceased to exist, and they were told that no one could be held responsible for the disappearance of one single farthing of the capital of that great institution? Such an event would startle the whole country, yet it was precisely such an event which had happened in Bombay." This, however, is a somewhat extreme way of putting the case, and there are still a few people in Bombay who, having some remembrance of Mr. Ayrton's antecedents amongst us, may have their own opinions as to the propriety of his putting himself forward in the conspicuous manner he has done in the character of a moral censor. Mr. Ayrton paraded his own personal experience of banking at Bombay as probably as great as that of any member in the House of Commons,—a very safe thing to do—but he took care to be silent on the only passage in his banking experience that could have been of use to the House in measuring the value of his opinion, namely, the troubles of the poor old Commercial Bank in 1847-48, when the spirited guidance of Mr. Ayrton and one or two kindred spirits brought that concern, then but recently launched, into such deep water by the reckless management, that it took the caution and care of years to deliver the Bank from the perils and difficulties by which it was then beset. Substantially, however, the Secretary of State admitted that the case of the failure of the Bombay Bank had not been overstated by the speakers in the debate, and that full inquiry was to be made into all the charges regarding the mismanagement of the Bank, and of the conduct of the "high officials" who were in the direction, and who were supposed to be in part at least responsible for the policy that had landed the Bank in disaster and ruin. The inquiry is to be of a judicial character, the Commission to be appointed under the Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Governor General will be empowered under its provisions to summon and examine witnesses on oath. Power is also given to examine witnesses beyond the limits of Bombay, and to punish for giving false evidence. No witness will be excused from not answering on the ground that the answer would criminate him, though he will not be liable to criminal consequences by the replies he may give to the questions put to him. The powers given to the Commission under the Bill, which has in all probability already become an Act, seem ample and quite sufficient for all purposes connected with the inquiry, and if Sir Charles Jackson is to be the president, as has been stated by telegraph, it would certainly not have been easy to have made a selection that would inspire greater confidence. Sir Charles Jackson left Bombay in 1856 with a high reputation as one of the most painstaking and intelligent of our Judges, a reputation which he increased and extended by his subsequent career as a Judge at Calcutta, and with such a person at the head of the Commission, we have every guarantee that the inquiry will be searching and impartial. The other two members of the Commission have not yet been nominated: the Government of India is to appoint, it is said, Major McLeod Innes, an able and experienced officer of the Bengal Engineers, said to be well acquainted with the accounts of the Public Works Department, and though the nominee of the Bombay Government is not yet known, it is probable that he will be selected from the same branch of the public service as the nominee of the Government of India. Should this be so, we must confess to having doubts as to the propriety or fitness of such a selection. However able or intelligent officers in the Public Works Department may be, we cannot think experience of Public Works accounts is experience of the kind that is specially needed in conducting an inquiry into the character of transactions that have brought ruin on a bank; and unless persons of mercantile or banking experience be employed in some way by the Commission to assist in the inquiry, we hardly see how the investigations can be of the searching character necessary to bring out into the light of day the true nature of the transactions that have caused such widespread misery and ruin. We observe from the Bill that the enquiry is to be conducted in public, with of course the proviso "that if a majority of the Commission shall from time to time think fit, any part of such inquiry may be conducted with closed doors." As to the possible result in the interests of shareholders it would be premature to speculate. When it is loosely talked about Government being made responsible, it must be remembered as the Secretary of State pertinently pointed out, this means "the liability of the tax-payers of India, and it would be a question for serious consideration whether any case can be made out justifying the imposition of a burden upon them for the purpose of replacing the funds lost through the failure of the Bank." We notice that our contemporary the *Times of India* never discusses Bombay Bank affairs without giving vent to what seems to us narrow, and rather spiteful feelings towards the Bank of Bengal because it has opened an Agency in Bombay to look after and to take care of its own special interests. In an article on this subject on Thursday last our contemporary said: "If the shareholders were organized, the Government of India could not have continued so long to disregard the Viceroy's promise that the Bank of Bengal would not be allowed to open an Agency in Bombay. It is difficult for the extraordinary weakness of the Financial Department of the Supreme Government in thus permitting faith to be broken with the new-old shareholders of the Bank of Bombay",—and further—"They (the old Bank shareholders who are also shareholders in the new) were secured a preference in the allotments and were induced to advance new capital on a definite and well understood compact, and that is being broken every week the Bank of Bengal is allowed to have Agencies in this Presidency." This is not an accurate statement of affairs as matters stand between these Banks, and we cannot think the *Times of India* serves very usefully the cause he himself advocates, when he states the question in such a jaundiced and prejudiced way. There has been no compact of the sort referred to, "well understood" or otherwise, so it cannot have been broken by any action yet taken by the Bank of Bengal. That Bank six months ago established an Agency in Bombay to look after its own business in this Presidency, which it did not think expedient to have attended to in any other manner, and by so doing it has neither broken a compact nor infringed its own rules. The Secretary of State said he did not wish the Bank of Bengal to establish a branch in Bombay, but he admitted that by its constitution it could establish branches anywhere in India it might think expedient. This being so, and the Bengal Bank directors believing it to be for the interests of the shareholders, that it should manage its own business in this Presidency by an Agency of its own, instead of employing another Bank or a mercantile firm for that purpose, there is not the least chance of the Viceroy or the Secretary of State interfering with the Directors in doing what they believe to be the best for the interests they are appointed to watch over. The Bank of Bengal then has not opened an Agency in Bombay as yet for the transaction of regular banking business, but many ask, and with reason, why does it not do so? The trade of Bombay would benefit by it the merchants would like it, and there is no thing to prevent it, but a feeling that it would interfere with the success of the New Bank of Bombay. But if the New Bank be strong as it ought to be in the confidence of the people of Bombay it has nothing to fear from any opposition,—the Bank of Bengal can do it no harm if it opened its doors for general business within the next week. But the fretful jealousy of the Bank of Bengal constantly shown by the *Times of India* on every occasion he refers to it betrays a want of faith in the powers of the New Bank to make its way without having a complete monopoly of the field to itself that is anything but assuring, and the recent speech of the Secretary of State will not improve matters: he states distinctly that Government has taken shares in the New Bank of Bombay only as a provisional or temporary arrangement, and that as soon as other arrangements could be made they would withdraw from the present position. What these other arrangements may be the Secretary of State could not say himself, but things seem leading to a termination of the Government connection with all the Presidency Banks in its present form, and the alternate result we hope may turn out to be a State Bank of India—that will satisfactorily absorb in its capacious grasp the existing interests of every Presidency Government Bank.

WE observe that Mr. Otto Muller, Manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, goes home by to-day's mail. He arrived in Bombay and assumed the management of the Bank in September 1864, just on the eve of the great speculative mania here, which has since laid so many Banks and Financial institutions in the dust. He had the prudence to keep it free from the dangerous but syren temptations of the Share-market, and he has now the satisfaction of leaving his Bank behind him a sound and healthy institution. When Mr. Muller assumed the management, the Comptoir d'Escompte was labouring under what seemed, to us insular and somewhat arrogant Englishmen, the disadvantages of its continental origin and connections, but Mr. Muller has succeeded in removing that feeling, and in greatly extending the business of the Bank. Some of this is due to his genial personal qualities as well as his business talent, and he carries with him the wishes of a large circle of friends that he may enjoy his sojourn in Europe and return with a renewal of that energy which is so easily impaired in this country.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 1ST MAY.

		PER CANDY.
Dhollera	Old	} 215 to 218
Bhownuggur	...	
Broach	..	212 to 215
Dharwar Sawginned	..	222 to 225
Oomrawuttee	New	} 240 to 242
Akote	..	
Broach	..	250 to 257
Dhollera	..	} 255 to 257
Bhownuggur	..	
Veeraval	..	215 to 225
Vingorla	...	238 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	..	255 to 260

Ready sales... ... ... 575 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 550 "
Market firm.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, 4TH APRIL.
The case for the prosecution of President Johnson has now been closed.

LONDON, 15TH APRIL
In a speech made yesterday by M. Laroche he declared the Emperor Napoleon desired peace, and that there was no reason to believe in warlike rumours, which were solely attributable to malevolence.
The *Gazette* announces that Sir John Walsh, Sir Brooke Bridges, and Sir John Trollope have been raised to the Peerage, (received as: pals bridges irolle niet raised to peerage.)
The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Dublin.
The Indian transport "Crocodile" has arrived at Portsmouth.

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, MORNING.
The Prince of Wales was yesterday installed a Knight of the Order of Saint Patrick. The ceremony passed off with great pomp and enthusiasm.
General McCleverty is to be the Colonel of the 108th Regiment, vice General Cole, who has been transferred to the Colonelcy of the 63rd Regiment.

LONDON, 21ST APRIL, NOON.
The Report of Major Anson's Committee has been published. It recommends a limited employment only of native troops in the Colonies.
A bulky blue book has been issued relating to the affairs of the Bank of Bombay.
Parliament re-assembled yesterday after the Easter vacation.
Mr. Smollett moved a resolution condemning advances to Irrigation Companies.
In reply Sir Stafford Northcote said that while admitting the general impolicy of systematically granting guarantees, he defended the action of Government in the matter, as being best calculated to promote important works of irrigation.
Mr. Smollett then withdrew his motion.
In the same sitting the House rejected Mr. Watkin's proposal for the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the Ceylon Government.
The Fenian prisoner Nagle has been released on condition that he quits the country.
The name of General Simpson appears in the Obituary of the Week.

SUSPECTED INTENTIONS OF FENIANS.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL.
The treaty of Commerce between England and Austria has been signed.
The release of the Fenian prisoner Nagle has been contradicted.
Two Fenians were arrested yesterday, whose suspected intention it was to fire Buckingham Palace.
Mr. G. O. Trevelyan's motion relative to the purchase of Commissions in the Army has been postponed until the 19th May, in consequence of the illness of Sir John Pakington.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

The Bank of Bengal has this day increased its rates half per cent. on private bills and notes, and drafts and bills accepted by local Banks; and one per cent. on all other documents.

BOMBAY.

THE annual exhibition of the students of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution (Esplanade) takes place at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

THE transport steamers *Lord Elphinstone*, *California*, and *General Havelock* sailed yesterday for Annesley Bay, and the *American* is to follow them.

THE Supreme Government have authorised that any Money Order Agency in British India may draw upon any other Money Order Agency in British India.

WE hear that Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas has gone to Ahmedabad to defend one Kekaram, whose trial is going on before the Deputy Magistrate of that station, at the instance of the liquidators of the Gujerat Trading Company.

DIVINE Service will be held on Sunday morning on board the *Asiana*, off time ball tower, above Customs Bunder, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. William Brown Keer, S. P. G., one of the harbour chaplains. The Harbour Mission's usual weekly religious meeting will take place on board the ship *Eumenides* to-morrow-morning, at 11 o'clock.

THE charge of cheating to the extent of Rs. 2,500 against Roychund Nuthooram and Sewram Narayen was again called before Mr. J. P. Bichersteth in the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. Hurrell appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Strong for the defence, and after the examination of two witnesses the prisoners were farther remanded till Tuesday next.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regt. N. I., at the Esplanade band-stand this evening:—

March.		
Overture	"Le Maçon"	Auber.
Waltz	"Bianca"	Laurent.
Selection	"Sonnambula"	Bellini.
Quadrille	"Palmetto"	Kuhner.
Galop	"Excitement"	Laroche.

THE charge against Samuel Daur, sailor, for having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Arson Farnier, fireman on board the s. s. *Californian*, whilst lying in the harbour here on Saturday last, was called before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon. The prosecutor had now so far recovered as to be able to appear in Court, and as he did not answer to his name when the case was called the enquiry was not gone into.

RAMCHUNDER LUXMONJEE and the other defendants charged with forcibly entering the temple of Venkatesh were again brought before Mr. Bickersteth in the Fort Police Court on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Dallas appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Dunbar for the first three defendants, and Mr. Pestonjee for the others. After hearing parties the Magistrate said that no mischief had been done, and as the case had arisen from a caste dispute and an assertion of rights, it was not a matter for this Court, and was therefore dismissed.

A CORONER's inquest was held on Thursday last at Breach Candy Road, touching the death of a Hindoo in the employ of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, named Buckmajee Ramji. On Thursday last, about 1 P.M., deceased was observed standing on the parapet wall of a well and drawing water from it by means of a bucket. About half an hour afterwards a labourer while drawing water from the well saw the deceased struggling in the water. He raised an alarm, but before the townspeople came to the spot the deceased had sunk. The jury came to the conclusion that the death was accidental.

THE FAIR AT JEEJOOREE.—Major J. L. Henderson, Superintendent of Police, Poona, has reported to Government, that the third gathering of pilgrims to the temples at Jejooree commenced on the 8th ultimo and terminated on the 10th. This was considered the most important and was the largest gathering during the twelve months. The Inspector, Mr. Dearao Kristnajee, reported that the pilgrims from all parts numbered about 25,000. The arrangements to prevent overcrowding, for keeping the neighbourhood clean of filth, &c. &c., were as formerly conducted and rigidly enforced. There was no sickness of any kind.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, Captain White, to Aden and Suez:—
For Southampton.—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Crofton and infant, Miss Taylor, Mr. W. F. Knock, Mr. W. Bamford, Mr. R. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Doveton, Major Slade, Mr. F. A. Coate, Lieutenant Colonel Lovell, Mrs. and two Miss Rouse, Mr Rouse, Mr. and Mrs W. J. Addis and six children, Conductor Maxwell, Mr T. Watson, Captain and Mrs. Chalon, Mr. H. Macdonald, Mr. W. F. Osborne, Mr. W. Read, Mr. C. F. Gallaway, Mr. A. A. Williams, Mr. D. Macdonald, and Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Fooks, R.A.
For Marseilles.—Mr. E. Colvin, Mr. G. C. Graves, Mr. H. Garbett, Col. the Hon'ble A. Chichester, Mr. Wiseman, Mr. Reade, Mr. A. H. Lee, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. G. Turnbull, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr and Mrs. White and child, Mr. G. White, Mr. F. White, Dr and Mrs. Milford and infant, Mr. Opherts, Dr. Hopkins, Lieut. C. J. Walter, Mr. W. W. Baily, Mr. Burstall, Mr. Weier, Mr. J. K. Pollock, Mr. R. O. Sawers, Mrs. Hawkins and 2 children, and Lieut. J. Delacour.
For Suez.—Mr. A. C. Lyall, Mr. J. S. Campbell, Mr. O. Muller, Mr. H. I. F. Thomson, Mr. Harbord, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. G. Carpenter, Mr. J. C. Parry, Col. I. Brougham, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Churnside, Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. McWhinnie, Mr. P. Horwitz, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Denham, Col. Daly, Mr. G. Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. Leathes.
For Aden.—Mr. D. Davis.

YESTERDAY an inquest was held at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, concerning the death of one Jairam Jaita, who was a patient in the hospital. It appears that on the 25th ultimo about 3 P.M., deceased was sitting in the shed in the yard, when one Manoel De Real, a Seedee, also a patient in the Asylum, went up to the deceased and took his water pot and filled it with water. Deceased took a piece of cane from some place and beat Manoel. The cane broke in two, and Manoel got half of it, and beat deceased with it, and struck him in the corner of the eye. A wardboy in the hospital went with others and separated deceased and Manoel. Deceased was treated but died on the night of the 26th. The jury found that the deceased died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of Manoel De Real, who is also an inmate of the Asylum and an irresponsible agent, and that no blame is to be attached to the servants of this Asylum for any want of due care.

THE total number of deaths registered during the past week is 293, being an increase of 73 in the preceding week, and 172 below the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years, and also 29 less than the total of the week ending 30th April in last year.

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown causes	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of reported births during the week exclusive of still-born.
A.	Colaba	19,161	..	1	...	..	4	..	..	5	3
	Fort, Southern	2,455		..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Fort, Northern	39,258	..	2	..	2	9	1	..	14	4
	Esplanade	7,8[illegible]9	..	...	...	..	2	..	..	2	3
B.	Market	75,402	...	6	...	5	1[illegible]	..	..	25	9
	Mandwee	41,152	1	...	..	5	8	...	..	14	..
	Chukla	41,442	...	3	...	14	12	..	..	29	1
	Oomburkharee	63,020	...	2	1	8	1	..	..	29	7
	Dongree	60,259	..	1	..	3	8	1	..	13	4
C.	Dhobeetulao	71,795	1		1	7	8	...	..	22	3
	Phunuswaree	22,5[illegible]9	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	6	..
	Bhooleshwur	50,232	...	1	.	..	16	..	..	17	..
	Kharatulao	2[illegible],454	.	..	..		10	1	...	11	2
	Koombarwara	23,085	..	..	.	2	10	...	..	12	6
	Khetwaree	29,177	..	4	..	2	7	..		13	..
	Girgaon	21,5[illegible]5	.	3		3	4	..	...	10	..
D.	Chaoputee	6,184	..	..	...	2	3	...	..	5	1
	Walkeshwur	10,094	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	..
	Mahaluxmee	9,144	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
E.	Mazagon	21,7[illegible]4	...	1	..	4	1	..	...	6	1
	Tarwaree	9,462	..	...	..	..	2	..	...	2	..
	Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	4	..	12	19	..	..	35	3
	Parel	7,004	...	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..
	Seoree	5,042		...	..	2	...	..	...	2	..
F.	Seo	12,078	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Mahim	19,4[illegible]9	..	2	..	1	..		..	3	1
	Wurlee	0,2[illegible]1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	2
W.	Harbour	32,58[illegible]	..	...	..	...	1	..	..	1	...
Non-	Resident and Unknown	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	...	4	...
	Bombay	816,562	3	39	2	79	166	4	..	293	51
	Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		85	52	18	294	1:2	4	..	565	...

YESTERDAY afternoon, Cassinath Narrayen, clerk on the G. I. P. Railway, was again placed in the dock at the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate, charged with criminal breach of trust, in not banking a sum of money delivered to him for that purpose by Lieutenant Babington. Mr. Peile appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Pestonjee for the defendant. Two native receipt clerks from the new Bank of Bombay, in which the prosecutor's private account was kept, were examined to show that they had not received any money to the private account of Lieutenant Babington from the 10th to 17th April. Another clerk was called, but it seemed that he only had to do with the paying out of hard cash. Mr. Peile here remarked that he never saw such a difficulty as there was in getting evidence in this matter. They seemed to have sent this witness because he could be best spared. (A laugh). He had been met with obstacles in every way, and had been twice at the Bank himself, but would have to go again, and the Bank would just be bothered till he got the evidence. The witness then gave a list of clerks who received money, though at first he said he did not know all their names nor even their father's names (laughter), but ultimately he said he did not know who paid and who received money or what any body did. (Laughter). He had been in the old Bank of Bombay. (Laughter). The Magistrate remarked that this witness seemed very stupid, and that his evidence was worth very little, and as to the Bank he said the officials were surely very troublesome and ought to be summoned to appear in Court with their books until the necessary information was got. After the examination of another witness who also seemed to know nothing, Mr Peile asked a further adjournment till he could get the necessary clerk. One witness had said there were twelve or fourteen of these, but he presumed that was taking a poetical license with the numbers. The case was accordingly adjourned till Wednesday afternoon.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company was held at the office of the Company, Meadow street, Fort, on Thursday afternoon last. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was called to the chair. The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors' and auditors' reports were than read and adopted. Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company for this year. It was further resolved that a dividend of Rs. 135 per share should be declared payable on and after the 7th instant. Soon after the transaction of the above business, an extraordinary general meeting of the Company was held at the same place, when it was resolved unanimously:—That the directors be at liberty to set apart, whenever they shall think fit, either out of capital or profits or partly out of capital and partly out of profits, and either in one amount at one time or in several amounts at different times, such a sum as will enable them to purchase 4 per cent. or 5 per cent. Government Paper of such value that the annual interest thereof will be sufficient to pay the annual rents, amounting to Rupees 7,800, of the land on which the Company's Mill stands—viz., Rupees 5,100—the rent of the land called Randal Lodge, belonging to Mr Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and Rupees 2,700, the rent of the land called Seton Lodge, belonging to Mr Dinshawjee Manockjee, and that such Government Paper be purchased in the names of two or more trustees (any one of the directors to be eligible for the office of trustee) to be appointed by the shareholders at this meeting, which trustees are to hold the said Government Paper, keeping it for safe custody in one of the Banks in Bombay, and to pay the interest thereof to the directors for the time being, who are thereout to discharge the annual rents abovementioned until such time or times as the respective lessors and the directors shall have mutually agreed for the sale and purchase of the said premises called Randal Lodge and Seton Lodge respectively, when the said trustees upon the request of the directors are to endorse to the latter the whole or so much of the said Government Paper as the directors shall require them to endorse, and that such Government Paper when endorsed is to be realized by the directors and the proceeds thereof are to be applied by them in paying for the land, the subject of the purchase; but the said trustees shall not be bound to see to the application of the said Government Paper or of the proceeds or interest thereof, nor shall the directors be responsible for the acts or defaults of the trustees." Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee, and Dorabjee Framjee Panday, were appointed trustees for the purpose named in the above resolution. It was further resolved:—"That when and so soon as the directors shall in their absolute discretion think fit so to do, they do take the necessary steps for winding up the present Company and transferring the business, property, and assets thereof to another Company to be formed for the like purpose as the present Company but with limited liability, in manner contemplated by the 175th section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 or other law for the time being in force."

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 25th April 1868.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	43,723	2	11
Merchandize	,,	92,058	0	11
Back Bay Earth Trains	,,	6,009	12	9
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,062	9	0
Total	Rs.	1,42,853	9	7

Corresponding Week in April 1867.

Coaching		47,907	1	4
Merchandize		79,331	8	2
Telegraph		1,334	4	0
Bridge Tolls		300	0	0
Total	Rs.	1,28,872	13	6
Increase		13,980	12	1

ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

UNDER the provisions of Act VI. of 1845, the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and its Dependencies, and are requested to qualify by taking the prescribed oaths:—

Birkbeck, Frederick.	Pollen, Arthur Daniel.
Crowe, William Henry.	Porteous, William.
Eeden, Edward James.	Reid, George Boileau.
Fleet, John Faithfull.	Ricketts, Montague Poyntez.
Forman, William Scott.	Ross, W. H.
Johnston, John Leech.	Sharkey, Edmund de la Garde.
MacGeorge, John Henry.	Vidal, George William.
McMinn, Stephen Henry.	Vertue, W.
Muir, John Fairlie.	
Parsons, Henry James.	

THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—
Ragoonath Gunesh, a hawker in clothes.
Dorabjee [illegible], unemployed.
Sorabjee Ruttonjee Mistry, unemployed.
Ramchunder Bhowaneeshunker, an English writer.
Premjee Ramjee, a merchant.
Ghachee Moossajee Essajee, unemployed.
Oodaychund Kikachund and Roopchund Oodaychund, brokers.
Shaik Dawood Cassum and Chundabaee, the first a hack buggy driver, and the second unemployed.
Barrick Bapoojee and Dadoo Bapoojee, carpenters.
Jan Mahomed Cassum, a grocer.
Rahimoodeen Vulud Meeya Oosman, a contractor.
Mahomed Abba, a servant in the service of Sheriff Gangjee.
Hormusjee Burjorjee, a plan-maker in the engineering department of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Ramjee Cassiba and Luxamon Cassiba, stonesellers.
Khooshall Veerjee, a broker.
Khuttree Jacoob Soomar, a dyer.
Vurjdass Hurreedass and Heemutram Hurreedass, lately traded under the name and firm of Hurridass Treebhowandass; the first unemployed, and the second a metta in the service of Jaikisondass Muncharam.
Tookaram Shidoojee, Condajee Shidoojee, Luxamon Shidoojee, and Cooshabaee, widow, the first, second, and third are bullock cart-drivers, and the fourth unemployed.
Kuttree Aboo Hajee Sidick, a dyer.
Domingos Antonio Pereira, a clerk.
Sittaram Bhojraj, trading in Bombay, general merchant, under the name and firm of Sittaram Nundlal, and in Khangaum, Oomrawuttee, Akote, Tillara, and Indore, under the name and firm of Sittaram Doongursey.
Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Section VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

MR. R. RAWLINSON, C.B., Civil Engineer, who was appointed by the Secretary of State for India to report on Mr. Russel Atkin's Main Drainage Scheme, has forwarded his report to Government, and the following extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, dated 29th April 1868, has been placed at the disposal of the press:—
Read the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 4, dated 29th February 1868:—
"Para. 1. In continuation of my Despatch, No. 40, of 23rd November last, I forward herewith a Report by Mr. R. Rawlinson, C. B., on the drainage of Bombay. Mr. Rawlinson, it will be seen, not only decidedly objects to all the projects for the purpose which have hitherto been devised, but considers that any project would be wrong in principle which permitted the sewage to enter the sea on either side of the island. What he himself advocates is, the utilization of the sewage, by applying it to the agricultural improvement of land in the neighbourhood of the city, and the reasons urged by him in support of this view appear to me to deserve your most careful attention.
2. In treating of the mode in which the principle should be applied at Bombay, Mr. Rawlinson enters less into detail than could be wished, although as much so perhaps as he could prudently do without personal knowledge of the locality. In the preparation of his report he has had the co-operation of Captain Tulloch, R. E., an officer who has paid much attention to drainage, and has been deputed to Europe by the Madras Government to make special inquiries into it and cognate subjects. It might be worthy of consideration whether, on Captain Tulloch's return to India, his services might not be made available for conferring with the officers of your Government in the preparation of a scheme for giving effect to Mr. Rawlinson's views.
3. Accompanying this Despatch is a report by Captain Tulloch, on the system of sewerage by Captain Liernur, which is referred to in paras. 6 and 8 of your Excellency's Despatch, No. 46, of 14th October last. Mr. Rawlinson, not having time to inquire into the merits of the plan, committed that duty to Captain Tulloch, in whose opinion on the subject he has since expressed entire concurrence. That opinion is not favourable."
RESOLUTION.—This report should be printed.
2. A copy should be forwarded to the Municipality, who should be asked whether they desire to have the benefit of Captain Tulloch's advice on the subject of the drainage of the City, and the utilization of the sewage.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE following is a continuation, from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, of the report of the quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices, held in the Town Hall on Wednesday last:—

PROPOSAL TO PROVIDE A CASH BALANCE.

Captain Hancock wished to make a few remarks in regard to the want of a standing cash balance, so prominently mentioned in the Report of the Finance Committee presented in December last, and to the numerous evils arising from it. The state of their money affairs now was quite as unsatisfactory as at the date of that report, and until they could find funds to pay off their most pressing debts there was no possibility of administering the finances of the Municipality either with credit to themselves or with proper economy, or even in accordance with the rules which the Bench had laid down. As Government were unable to help them in the manner proposed, he begged to submit to the Bench the following resolution:—
"That in order to provide a cash balance the following measures be adopted:—A loan of 6 lakhs at 6 per cent. to be raised on the security of the House Rate for a term of five years. The Tobacco Duties to be absolutely assigned to the payment of interest in the said loan, and the repayment of the principal until the whole loan is paid off. The exact mode in which the loan is to be raised and paid off, to be arranged by the Municipal Commissioner in consultation with the Controller and the Finance Committee."
He understood from Mr. Maidment that six lakhs was about the amount which they would require to put their money affairs on a proper footing.
Mr. Crawford had great pleasure in seconding the motion. He did so very feelingly, for he could assure the Bench that one of the severest trials he had experienced had been owing to the want of ready money. (Hear, hear, and laughter. Major Barras—"A general want.") The Municipality had been living from hand to mouth up to the present time, and this was a state of things which it was hardly to be expected they could bear. The time had not been favourable for bringing the matter forward till just at present, but now the Bench was asked to make this one powerful effort and for ever rid them of the disgrace of being unable to meet their liabilities. It was a disgrace which had been particularly felt by the Controller and by himself (Mr. Crawford) during past years, and he hoped the Bench would now remove the reproach.
The Hon'ble Alexander Brown had great doubts whether the plan proposed would really relieve the Municipality from its present condition of impecuniosity. They had been told on a former occasion, that if the municipal rates were raised for six months in advance the difficulties under which they were labouring would be removed. That measure, however, did not seem to have had that effect, and he must express himself as very doubtful whether the pouring of other six lakhs into this apparently bottomless pit would have any better effect. (A laugh). He felt very great confidence in the judgment of Captain Hancock, but he thought they should have some assurance that the state of things had not become much worse since the last report of the Finance Committee.
Mr. Crawford replied that the loan for the markets had not been raised yet. An attempt was being made to raise it at home, as it was thought better terms could be got there than here.
The Hon'ble Alexander Brown—You mean you have been unsuccessful here?
Mr. Crawford stated that Rs. 8,60,000 had been raised at an average of between 99 and 99½ per cent. It was very doubtful whether they should want that money now, since the drainage works would not be required to the extent they had anticipated. Only two or three lakhs would be needed on account of these works. He had been specially asked to take some steps in reference to this loan in England, owing to some suggestions which first appeared in the *Times of India*, and he thought he would be able to obtain money there at a much more favourable rate than he could do in Bombay.
Captain Hancock in the course of some remarks said that with regard to the first three months of the present year the Municipality had kept within its income, and that if during the rest of the year they kept the expenditure within the estimates, and the collection of the rates did not fall short of their expectations, then there was every prospect of their being able to show a balance on the right side. (Hear, hear).
Mr. Crawford informed the Bench that the house rate would be about Rs. 75,000 in excess of the estimate in his Budget, owing to the extra 1 per cent. which the Bench had sanctioned, and that altogether there would be on police rate, lighting rate, and house-rate an excess over the estimate of about Rs. 40,000. As to the licence tax of course they were at present uncertain what it would bring, but he had no reason to believe that the estimate would turn out anything but fair.
Captain Hancock remarked that if they got a cash balance they would be able to work much cheaper than they did at present. He thought that at present they were obliged to expend 10 or 15 per cent more than they should do.
Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee suggested that the police rate and lighting rate should be levied upon the landlords instead of upon the tenants. In that case the landlord would make the claim upon the tenant; and he thought that at present a very great loss was occasioned by collecting the money from the tenants.
The motion was then unanimously carried.

THE DRAINAGE DEBT.

The Clerk laid on the table the following resolution of Government, dated 14th March, with regard to a letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the city, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Worshipful Bench—enquiring—
1st. Whether Government have any objection to the proposal to write off the arrears of the drainage debt incurred up to the passing of the New Municipal Act.
2nd. Whether Government will entertain favourably the proposal of the committee that they should advance a sum of six lakhs to the Justices, in order to enable them to clear off arrears of debt, retaining the tobacco duties until this loan, with interest, has been paid off.
RESOLUTION—There is one very material difference between the proposition which was negatived by Government in June 1866, and that which is now submitted for sanction. In the former application a request was preferred to write off the arrears up to date, and there was every prospect of the application being renewed, from time to time, if the request had been acceded to; in fact the provision of the existing law would necessarily be repealed. The present application is only to permit the nominal debt to be extinguished, up to the date of the new Municipal Act coming into force. The request appears reasonable, and Government are pleased to accord their sanction to this arrangement.
2.—Government are unable to accede to the second request, that they should advance a sum of six lakhs of rupees to the Municipality.
3.—It is to be understood that the Bench of Justices shall, by resolution, clearly admit that the sanction herein given in no wise affects the arrangements made, or the provisions now or hereafter to be in force, for the repayment of the Vehar Water Works debt and interest, and this admission shall be considered a condition of the sanction.
The following resolution was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Venayekrao and unanimously agreed to—
"That with reference to Government resolution No. 154 C. W. 570. of 1868, dated 14th August 1868, the Bench clearly admit that the sanction therein given in no wise affects the arrangements made or the provisions now or hereafter to be in force for the repayment of the Vehar Water Works debt and interest."

REMOVAL OF SHEDS AND HUTS AT BYCULLA.

The Clerk submitted the following petition of Heerajee Babajee and others:—
That your petitioners on the 20th February last applied to Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, with reference to his notice, No. 2450, dated 30th day of December 1867, wherein they were informed to pull down and remove the sheds and huts, standing on the Fazendary ground belonging to one of your poor petitioners, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Agreepada, Byculla. Under these circumstances beg to inform you and the Bench that the ground in question is let out to the several tenants under lease (unlimited), and consequently your petitioners earnestly beg and hope you will kindly allow him and them (the Fazendar) to remove the cadjans from the present huts; and the present tenants are willing to remove the cadjans and place the tiles on the huts and houses belonging to your poor petitioners' tenants. Otherwise, on the contrary, great loss will be suffered by your poor petitioners, as the ground in question has been let out under certain lease. Your poor petitioners, therefore, trust that this their representation will be successful and will meet with the Bench's approbation—not to remove the huts, sheds, and houses altogether.
N. B.—By removing the cadjans from the several huts belonging to several tenants by Mr. Crawford, several families of your petitioners have fallen sick and some died on account of heat of the sun by keeping the huts uncovered.
Dr. Birdwood moved, and the Chairman seconded, the following motion, which was agreed to:—
That the petition from Heerajee Babajee and others, dated 20th March 1868, be recorded.

REPORT ON DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

The Clerk read a letter from Mr. Connon, forwarding the first report of the Committee appointed in October last, to consider the draft Building Act, and requesting to be relieved from further serving on that Committee.
Mr. Connon said he did not know that it was necessary that any motion should be submitted to the Bench on the subject of this report. For himself he had none, and though he might ask them to adopt the report if they liked, still if they didn't he was not very particular. (A laugh.) Then, he wished to resign his connection with this committee,—not that he wanted to get rid of the work, but the fact was he was entirely ignorant of building, and whatever services he could render, he had already rendered. He remembered that on the appointment of the committee it was suggested that they should get remuneration; and he mentioned this fact, not with the view of getting remuneration himself, for he had rendered little service, and he believed the others had done still less. (Laughter.) He had paid some attention to the bill, and intended his report upon it to be of use to any professional gentleman who should consider it; but out of the committee of nine or ten, Colonel DeLisle and Mr. Ormiston had sent in their resignations, his friend Mr. J. P. Green had gone home, and out of four or five native gentlemen, Mr. Venayekrao had attended twice and another gentleman only once. (Laughter.) The idea of a remuneration did not originate with him, but he thought it might be given to any gentleman who was competent to report on the subject, and were any resolution necessary his report might be adopted, so as to give a sanction to that appointment.
The Chairman asked Mr. Connon whether there was any *fund* from which to give the remuneration he mentioned, and whether that was the object for which the fund was *originally* intended. (Much laughter.)
Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee rose to move an amendment on Mr. Connon's proposal. He did not know, he said, how far the draft of the proposed Building Act, which was circulated among the Justices, had been modified; but he had no hesitation in saying that the proposed law would, to use Mr. Connon's own expression on a former occasion in reference to another law, be one of he most absurd pieces of legislation since legislation began. (Laughter.) The Act had been severely criticized out of doors, and it had been said in reply that it was nothing more than the Metropolitan Building Act, which was the fruit of the working of the brains of some of the best engineering talents in England. But India was not England—(hear hear):—the circumstances of the two countries were very different, and this Act would never do in Bombay. (Mr. Connon—We are all agreed on that). The Bench would give him (Mr. Dosabhoy) credit for understanding the English language, but for his part it would be next to impossible for him to translate the draft Act into the Guzerati language. (Laughter.) How, then, was the Act to be understood by the public generally? He boldly declared that if that draft Act was passed, it would not only prevent the increase of buildings, but it would be productive of no small amount of annoyance, oppression, corruption, and bribery. (Applause). He wished the Bench to know that he was not against providing a Building Act for Bombay: but all that was wanted was a simple Act to prevent the erection of dangerous buildings, and to such a measure he would give his hearty support. He, therefore, moved—
That the draft Act and the report of the Committee do lie on the table.
Dr. Birdwood seconded this motion.
Mr. Taylor said it seemed to him that at all events the report of the committee should be circulated amongst the members of the Bench, before any decision was come to. The subject seemed to have at one time been deemed by the Municipal Commissioner of sufficient importance to justify the appointment of a committee, and since they now had a tangible report before them he thought that the practical mode was to consider that in the first place. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—
"That the first report of the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to report on the Draft Building Act be printed and circulated, and that its consideration do stand over until the next meeting of the Bench."
Mr. Crawford was much obliged to Mr. Taylor for what he had said on the subject, and thought that certainly they should adopt Mr. Connon's proposition. In reference to Mr. Dosabhoy's motion it seemed to him to mean that nothing should be done. About four or five years ago, so strongly did the Bench feel on the subject that they specially deputed Mr. Wilcox to prepare a draft Building Act. Mr. Wilcox did just about as much or rather less than the present committee had done, for the poor man unfortunately died. They had now got to a more advanced stage and had in their possession some distinct views hammered by of the committee, and which might yet meet the requirements of Bombay. This being so he thought the practical way to deal with the question was to appoint a professional gentleman, like Mr. McClelland, to place the matter before them with such a distinct expression of his views as might, together with those already before them, prove valuable to the Bench.
Mr. Connon seconded Mr. Taylor's motion, and remarked that Mr. Dosabhoy seemed to misunderstand the report, for it condemned the draft altogether, and only recommended that a report should be got from a professional gentleman.
Mr. Dosabhoy's motion was then withdrawn, and Mr. Taylor's carried.

INCREASE OF MR. THWAITES' SALARY.

Mr. Crawford moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—
That the Bench sanction the salary of Mr. Thwaites, Resident Engineer of Drainage Works, at Rs. 800 per mensem, commencing from the 1st March 1868.
In support of this motion he spoke at considerable length of Mr. Thwaites' experience, ability, and attention to his duties, and showed that he was employed in connection with the drainage, and filled up his leisure time in the other engineering departments of the Municipality. Mr. Thwaites' salary was at present Rs. 600.
Mr. McClelland seconded the resolution.
Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that a few months ago a question about Mr. Thwaites' salary was brought before the Bench. It was then said that that gentleman had little or nothing to do in the drainage works department, but as he was bound under his agreement to perform duties in that department alone, he should be paid for the work he was called upon to perform in the Executive Engineer's office. Now that he would find work in his own department, would it not be sufficient to let him have his salary under his agreement and leave the question of his promotion for consideration hereafter, when there would be time enough to reward him for his services in connection with the drainage works? While throwing out these remarks Mr. Dosabhoy begged it to be understood that he was saying nothing against Mr. Thwaites' ability or experience.
Mr. Crawford said the fact was that there were considerable drainage works at present being carried out.
Mr. Connon thought that were they to quarrel with the Municipal Commissioner about Rs. 200 on Rs. 300, when he came to them and said a subordinate officer was entitled to an increase of salary, it would be to cast a slight upon him after the high encomiums which they had passed that day.
The resolution was then unanimously carried.

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY GAOLS.

The following papers were laid upon the table:—
To C. E. STANGER LEATHES, ESQ.,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace
for the City of Bombay.
SIR,—I have the honour to forward the first Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Gaols for 1868 nominated by the W. Bench on the 22nd January 1868.—
I have, &c., LYTTLETON H. BAYLEY,
Chairman of the Bench of Justices.
Bombay, 6th April 1868.

FIRST REPORT OF THE VISITING JUSTICES OF THE BOMBAY GAOLS FOR THE YEAR 1868, NOMINATED BY THE WORSHIPFUL BENCH ON THE 22ND JANUARY 1868.
On Wednesday the 4th March 1868 the following Visiting Justices of the Bombay Gaols for the year 1868, viz., The Honourable L. H. Bayley, Chairman of the Bench, The Hon'ble George Foggo, The Hon'ble Alex. Brown, Arthur T. Crawford, esquire, Municipal Commissioner, and Venayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett, Esquire, inspected the House of Correction.
2. At the conclusion of their inspection they recorded a minute in the Visitors' book to the effect that they found everything satisfactory—That they very strongly recommended that books of an instructive character and not exclusively religious should be provided for the prisoners by Government, and that the walls of the cells of Nos. 2 & 7 yards should be raised to the same height as those of Nos. 4 and 6, and that the cells should be properly ventilated.
3. On Wednesday the 11th March 1868 the following Visiting Justices, viz., The Honourable L. H. Bayley, The Honourable George Foggo, The Honourable Alex. Brown, The Hon'ble Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, and Venayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett, Esquire, inspected the County Gaol and found everything satisfactory, and recorded a minute in the Visitors' book to that effect.
4. Two European prisoners confined in the County Gaol made the following representations to the Visiting Justices.
5. The first, *John Perry*, sentenced in the High Court on the 10th October 1865 by Mr. Acting Justice Anstey to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life upon conviction for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and a sailmaker by trade, most humbly and earnestly requested that he might be transferred to the Andaman Islands for the remainder of his life. He represented, and as the Visiting Justices think with reason, that the County Gaol is not a fit place for the life-long detention of a European convict. The second, *Philip Rivington*, sentenced in the High Court on the 4th April 1865 by Sir Joseph Arnould to be kept in penal servitude (in lieu of transportation) for 5 years from the 22nd March 1865, most humbly and earnestly asked that he might be granted a ticket of leave, having served 3 years out of the 5. He was within that period for nearly twelve months under treatment and observation in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. The Visiting Justices informed these two convicts that they had no power whatever to grant either of their applications, but said that they would take care that the same should be brought to the notice of the proper authorities.
6. The Visiting Justices wish particularly to express to the Bench their very decided opinion as to the utter unfitness of the present County Jail or the House of Correction for the detention of European prisoners sentenced to any lengthened periods of imprisonment or penal servitude, and they entertain no doubt that a moist, relaxing, and enervating climate like that of the City of Bombay is not suited for the perpetual incarceration of European life convicts.
7. Many of the Justices are probably aware that a European prison was some years ago built at Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills, at an elevation of 7,361 feet above the sea, and where the mean annual temperature is 58 degrees, designed to accommodate European and American prisoners sentenced to penal servitude from Bengal and Madras. Dr. Wiehe, the present Inspector General of prisons of the Bombay Presidency, visited it under the instructions of the Government of Bombay in December 1862, and describes it as a small but substantial and two storied building after the Pentonville model and supplied with the most recent appliances, but although constructed with great care and consideration he says it was deficient in several important requirements.
8. The arrangement of the prison is cellular, each cell, nine on each side of the corridors above or below, in all 36 cells, contains about 1,000 cubic feet of air, and for a climate such as that of Ootacamund is well ventilated.
9. The furniture of each cell consists of a folding bedstead of wood, bedding, moveable washing basin, slop pail and urinal, with a small table, stool, and a few selected books. The prison rules enjoin that "all prisoners on arrival shall be liable to the discipline of the separate system for one year, but it shall be discretionary with the officer in charge to relax this system by permitting labour and exercise in association and to permit proper conversation among the prisoners so associated in the case of well conducted prisoners, but in no case shall this indulgence be given within three months from the date of the arrival at the prison or in the case of prisoners recently sentenced within six months" Prisoners from Bengal as well as Madras are according to the original intention should be admitted into this prison. Every cell, however, when Dr. Wiehe visited it, was then occupied, and it had frequently become necessary to refuse the admission of prisoners for want of sufficient accommodation. There was a cesspool for the reception of the Jail filth outside the Jail walls, (that for the County Jail in Bombay is within the walls).
10. Dr. Wiehe, to whose interesting Journal of a tour of Inspection of the principal Jails in India in December 1862 and January and February 1863, printed in 1865 by order of the Government of Bombay, being No. XC. New Series of the Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, the Visiting Justices are indebted for the above information respecting the European prison at Ootacamund, concludes his notice of it at para. 32 of his Journal as follows:—"There can be no doubt that great care, skill, and experience have been brought to bear in every part of this prison" (which he states to have then cost Rs. 74,000 or rather more than Rs. 2,000 per prisoner) "and that it is as yet the model European prison in India."
11. The manifest imperfections in the construction and accommodation of the Bombay County Jail are so great that the Visiting Justices were not surprised to learn that the questions of buildings, classification of prisoners, and other matters in relation thereto, had been referred by Government to the Inspector General of Prisons (Dr. Wiehe) and that a Committee was to assemble on the following Saturday, the 14th ultimo, for consultation.
12. The appointment of such Committee renders it perhaps unnecessary for the Visiting Justices at present to allude in detail to several points which they would otherwise have felt it their duty to bring to the notice of the Bench of Justices. They wish, however, to express their opinion on one or two matters which it is not likely would come before the Committee above referred to.
13. Neither in the House of Correction nor in the County Jail is there any attempt at education, nor are any means taken to correct or improve the minds of those confined within their walls. Although many of the European prisoners can read and write and might doubtless, were no others available, be used as a means to impart some instruction to their fellow prisoners as well as improve their own minds, no attempt has been practically made to bring about such a desirable object. With such a system, or rather want of system, the Visiting Justices think that more especially in such a climate as that of Bombay, prisoners so far from being corrected or improved by their residence inside the walls of either of its prisons stand a good chance of becoming gradually worse and worse, until, when their hour of release arrives they are turned out into the city far more dangerous characters than when they entered. The Visiting Justices are unable to discover any necessity for a continuance of this enforced and unnatural educational and intellectual idleness, and although the Visiting Justices believe that no systematic principle of education is carried out in any European prison in India they cannot see why the present distressing state of things should remain any longer without a remedy.
14. To quote again from Dr. Wiehe's Journal (page 61, para 6, et seq. of appendix), "The convict is allowed to languish in a state of moral depravity, brooding [illegible] life steeped perhaps in crime of the blackest dye [illegible] means of vengeance. . . . . . Is it enough that we teach the European convict trades and handicrafts for the profit of Government, or that we restrict his reading to the Bible and Prayer Books? Is it matter of little moment that the heart and character of the convict remain unchanged, that no attempt be made to wean him from a course of habitual crime? And is it no discredit to our prison system that our miscalled House of Correction should contain no element of correction beyond mere physical training.
"So highly is convict education prized, so important and necessary an element of reformation is it considered in the English and particularly Irish prisons, that specially selected and salaried teachers and lecturers are appointed to impart instruction, to instil into the heart a moral principle which possibly may germinate and bear fruit to the complete reformation of the heart and character.
"This is no imaginary picture; the records of the Irish prisons amply bear out the assertion.
"I would" (adds Dr. Wiehe) "urge this———subject on the consideration of Government, and venture to suggest that the Educational Department should take a prominent part in the instruction and education of our European criminals in Bombay."
15. The Visiting Justices are of opinion that there is much truth in these observations and beg to strongly recommend them for the consideration of the Worshipful Bench.
16. The Visiting Justices learn from the same source that in the North Western and Punjaub Jails for natives, education was much more systematized than in the Lower Provinces and Bombay, each prison visited by Dr. Wiehe having a paid teacher as part of the establishment whose duties were confined to instructing the prisoners in reading and writing their own language and in arithmetic. Dr. Wiehe considers, and the Visiting Justices agree with him, that we should afford to all our prisoners, or at least to a certain teachable class of them, viz., those under twenty years of age, the advantages of secular instruction and place within their reach the means of usefulness and honesty if not of reformation, and apart from such advantages that the mere employment of the time and thoughts of classes of prisoners a short period during each day, and for a longer term all those whose sentences do not include hard labour and who are generally idle and discontented, is far from being a questionable benefit.
17. Dr. Wiehe likewise urged the encouragement of instruction for our native as he had already done for our European convicts, and suggested for the consideration of Government whether assistance could not be rendered by furnishing a native teacher to every Jail from the Educational Department whose salary would be defrayed by the Jail, but who would be under the control of the Divisional Inspector in order that efficiency and aptitude for his duties might be secured. (Journal pp. 71, 72.)
18. These recommendations of the Inspector General of Prisons were made on the 9th April 1863 by his letter of that date to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay embodying the results of his tour through India

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in a "Journal" as directed by Government in the previous year, and by the Resolution of Government passed nearly 22 months afterwards, the same being dated 17th January 1865 (page 113 of vol. X(). New series of the Selections) it is said (para. 2), "This Journal and conspectus have been duly submitted by Dr. Wiehe, and are now before the Honourable the Governor in Council, by whom they have been read with great interest. Much valuable information has been collected. Copies of these papers should be forwarded to the Educational Department. Copies should be placed on the Editor's Table and should be printed and published with this resolution in the next volume of Selections from the Records of Government in the Judicial Department.

19. Notwithstanding such recognition of the value of the recommendations for the education and instruction of the European and Native prisoners in the two Jails of this City, recommendations be it remembered which were made nearly five years ago (in April 1863), the Visiting Justices regret that they are unable to discover that any steps have ever been taken to carry out the above objects, and the European and Native convicts are now, so far as instruction and education are concerned, in the same helpless and pitiable state in which they appear to have always been.

20. The Visiting Justices feel that they would ill-perform the duties intrusted to them by the Bench if they simply recorded their impressions and signed their names in the Visitors' books at the two Jails. Formerly and until coming into operation of Act XIII. of 1865, "The High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act 1865," it was the custom for a deputation of the Grand Jury to proceed during each of the four Criminal Sessions of the Supreme (or High) Court to the House of Correction and the County Jail and on their return in open Court report or make a presentment to the presiding Judge of the result of their inspection. By Section IX. of that Act no Grand Jury is thereafter to be summoned, and such periodical visitation is of course no longer possible.

21. The Visiting Justices consider that the Bench of Justices may be desirous of knowing the result of the visitation by them of the Bombay Jails in 1865 and although the Visiting Justices are not aware that either they or the Bench have any legal power to remedy any of the defects above referred to, they trust that the above remarks may be useful in furnishing materials upon which the Bench of Justices, if so minded, can invite the consideration and action of Government.

22. The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy signs this report but differs in certain points as stated in his separate Minute, which the rest of the Visiting Justices think had better be given by itself rather than its suggestions be embodied in this Report.

LYTTLETON H. BAYLEY.
GEORGE FOGGO.
ALEX. W. BROWN.
VENAYEKRAO JUGGUNNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.
MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.
ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3rd April 1868.

MINUTE BY THE HON'BLE MR. MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

I have read and considered the draft report with care. I agree with my colleagues in recommending the necessity of making adequate provision in the Bombay Jails for affording education and instruction to reform and reclaim the inmates.

I am of opinion that if Jail accommodation be bad or defective for any class of convicts in Bombay, a suitable representation should be made to Government to improve it or provide better accommodation, but I cannot agree to any proposal to remove prisoners to a different presidency.

I wish to point out two circumstances that struck me during the visit which I paid to the Jail in company with my brother Justices. As far as I could observe the only attempt made to exact hard labour from prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment consisted of picking the oakum, an operation which can scarcely be said to come within the category of hard labour, I would therefore recommend that this fact be embodied in the report of the Visiting Justices and brought to the notice of the authorities with a recommendation to introduce some work or works in the Bombay County Jail that might properly be designated "hard labour." Otherwise in enforcing the punishment awarded by the Courts there will be no real distinction between prisoners sentenced to simple confinement and those condemned to undergo rigorous imprisonment.

My colleagues will I trust coincide with me in reprobating the highly objectionable practice of herding the prisoners together at night in groups of three or more and exposing them to contamination instead of keeping them apart from one another in separate cells.

The pernicious consequences resulting from this practice are too well known to need description. There can be no hope of reformation in criminals so long as this practise is allowed to continue.

I request that the suggestions which I have made above be circulated to my colleagues in order that any of them which may be concurred in, may be embodied in the report. I further beg that my dissent may be brought to the notice of the Worshipful Bench.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY.

24th March 1868.

The Chairman, referring to the Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, read the following extract from a letter that had been addressed to him by the Marshall of the County Gaol:—

"The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy has made a mistake in stating that the hard labour prisoners merely picked oakum, for the following work among others is carried on in this Gaol:—Treadmill, weaving, carpet making, coir mat making, basket making of all descriptions, and rattan work. At the time the Justices visited the Gaol there was a demand for oakum (emergent) from H. M's Dockyard for Government use. It is tedious work and disliked by Europeans if they can get any other work. The roads in the Gaol have all been repaired by the prisoners for the last 8 years, and in fact 20 or 30 are at present employed on this work, which is far from easy. The want of worksheds in this Gaol is much felt, and application has been made to Government for sheds, which will be sanctioned when the alterations now recommended are carried out.

He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That the first report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Gaols for 1868, nominated by the Worshipful Bench on 22nd January 1868, be adopted, and a copy forwarded to Government with the earnest request of the Bench that the state of things therein depicted may be remedied."

Mr. Connon seconded, and remarked that they were much indebted to the gentlemen who had taken so much trouble in this matter. As to hard labour there were many persons in prison who, though sentenced to hard labour, did not get so much work as when out of prison, such being particularly the case with sailors, for instance. He thought it would be well were "hard labour" properly defined, so that every one might know what it was.

Mr. Dosabhoy stated that when he was on the magisterial bench he was a member of the committee of the House of Correction, and he could say that the committee always thought that there was not enough of hard labour for the prisoners in that gaol.

Mr. W. M. Wood thought that the thanks of the Justices were due to those gentlemen who had prepared this comprehensive and able report, which disclosed facts so deplorable that he thought the Bench should not allow this opportunity to pass without devising some means of remedying the prevalent state of matters. He referred in particular to para. 19 of the Report, as illustrating what he spoke of, and said he would be glad to hear any of the Justices suggest some measure.

The Chairman thought that in forwarding the report to Government they were doing as much as they could. He mentioned in connection with this subject that the late Sheriff, Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, had presented an excellent collection of educational works (Chambers and others) to the County Gaol for the use of the prisoners,—and that by the present regulations that were in force the Marshall was not at liberty to let the prisoners have the benefit of these. Some of the prisoners were very well educated, and it was desirable that some means should be taken with a view to enabling them to employ a short time daily in improving their minds.

Major General Tremenheere was afraid it was almost hopeless to apply to Government in this matter. Government had been applied to often by grand juries and others, but nothing had yet been done. It was like throwing water on a duck's back; for Government never attended to any recommendation about the gaols.

The resolution was then unanimously passed.

THE ROADS AT THE PARELL WORKS OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The Clerk read the following petition dated 31st March, to the Governor, by the Europeans employed at the Parell Works of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, together with correspondence on the subject between the railway officials, the Governor, and the Municipal Commissioner:—

There are at present over ninety European residents which will shortly be increased to over two hundred on the removal of the present staff at Amrolee to this place, and this number of men and their wives are during the monsoon practically kept prisoners, being unable to leave the place, there being no road. This cannot but prove injurious to health, the men being thus debarred from taking that amount of exercise which in this country is considered so necessary.

This could easily be alleviated by completing the road shown on annexed plan from south end of No. 1 block of bungalows to south end of native firemen's quarters, where it would join that already made by the Company, the distance required to be completed being about 500 yards. We then should be able to communicate with Bombay, although the route is rather circuitous.

We beseech that your Excellency will consider as well the necessity of providing direct communication with Bombay by further completing the road from the Parell Works to the road crossing the G. I. P. line, opposite the clock tower at Byculla.

On the papers in connection with this matter being tabled, Dr. Birdwood moved an adjournment of the meeting for a week, as they had now sat two hours and had still a deal of important business. Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagley seconded this proposition, but after a little discussion it was agreed to go on with the business.

Some conversation took place as to the petition, and the remarks relating to this subject given in the minutes of the Finance Committee, but ultimately the following resolution was moved by Mr. Connon, seconded by Mr. Crawford, and agreed to:—

That the Commissioner be requested to take steps to have the roads proposed to be made from Dadur to Byculla completed as soon as possible.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following extract from the proceedings of the Finance Committee was laid on the table:—

Extract.—Paragraphs 4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee held on the 6th April 1868.

4. Read a report from Dr. Hewlett on the subject of the Petition presented by certain persons, dated 4th February 1868, complaining of the inconvenience and hardship they are put to in consequence of the Municipal Commissioner not allowing them to sell sheep at Byculla.

Resolved that the Petition be submitted to the Bench with an expression of the concurrence of the Standing Committee in the course adopted by the Municipal Commissioner with a view to discourage the slaughter of sheep in Bombay.

8. Read correspondence about Foras Road from Worlee to Byculla ending with Government Resolution No. 463 of the 6th March 1868; also a Petition dated 29th October 1867 from the Mechanics and other servants of the Baroda Railway Company.

It was represented by the Municipal Commissioner that there would be a saving of about Rs. 41,901 on the grant for the Foras Road at Byculla sanctioned by the Bench, and that this might be applied to the completion of the road in front of the Mechanics' quarters at Parell and the approaches to the new Parell Platforms, pending the reply of the Government of India to the application of the Government of Bombay to be permitted to advance the sum of Rs. 25,900.

The estimate for completing the whole road to the junction with the Elphinstone Road north-west of the Baroda workshops is Rs. 53,475, so that if the loan is sanctioned there will, when the savings are taken into account, be more than enough to make all this road, and the balance might be applied to the approaches to stations at Dadur and Mahim.

The Committee would be glad to see these works undertaken this year, as not only are prices unusually low at present, [illegible] the roads would be of great use to the public, but it [illegible] not clear that the outlay on the portion of the Foras Roads and on the Nowrojee Hill Road already sanctioned and in progress can be met from current income, and as the Bench only sanctioned these works being constructed from money raised on loan should it be found impossible to construct them out of current income, on the ground that they could not be deferred, the Committee would wish to be informed whether the Bench approve of money being borrowed for the proposed extensions to Parell and the approaches to Mahim and Dadur.

9. Correspondence regarding a petition from Govin[d] Atmaram asking for refund of Halalcore cess was re[ad]. It was agreed that the petition be laid before the Bench of Justices with a suggestion that the petitioner be referred to the Court of Petty Sessions.

10. The Statement of Collections during the month of February 1868 was entered for submission to the Bench.

11. Read correspondence regarding the grant proposed to be given by the Municipality in part payment for the establishment of a Native General Hospital to be erected by Mr. Goculdass Tejpall. As it appears that such an institution is greatly needed, and that the promise of a sum about Rs. 1,225 a month by the Municipality from the date of the completion of the Hospital is all that is required to ensure its being at once started, the Committee strongly recommend that the grant be promised.

12. The Committee sanctioned the estimates entered in the accompanying lists and numbered 14 to 16 inclusive.

(True Extract.)
H. F. HANCOCK, Chairman.

No. 5 of 1868.

Extract.—Paras. 4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 from proceedings of the Finance Committee on the 3rd ultimo and 6th instant, forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for circulation with the lists of business for the next meeting of the Bench of Justices. H. F. HANCOCK, Chairman.

Bombay, 15th April 1868.

List of works and arrangements sanctioned by the Finance Committee.

Purchase of a bullock power pumping Machine for the use of the Panwell Brick works (chargeable to Budget Grant of Rupees 7[illegible],000) for purchase of articles of Dead Stock ... Rs. 600
Indent on England for a Steam Fire Engine with two spare boilers, to be stationed in or near the Fort (chargeable to Police) Estimated Value ... 9,000
Date of sanction by Finance Committee 3rd March 1868.
Date of submission to the Bench, 8th April 1868.
Revised Estimate for Foras roads at Byculla ... 50,102
Indent on London for Naves and Axles for Carts of all descriptions of a uniform pattern (chargeable to) Stores ... 14,000
Stone Crushing Machine ordered from Calcutta to include delivery in Bombay (chargeable to Dead Stock.) 4,70[illegible]
Date of sanction by Finance Committee 6th April 1868.
Date of submission to the Bench, 8th April 1868.

GRANT TO THE PROPOSED NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Mr. Crawford said he had never yet had an opportunity of ascertaining the feeling of the European community on the subject of the erection and maintenance of the proposed new Native General Hospital, but he believed he was correct in saying that the whole of the native community were greatly in favour of its establishment. They did not get a lakh and a half of rupees every day, and there was no want more generally felt in Bombay than that of an hospital. He had occasion the other day to visit the Jamsetjee Hospital to see an unfortunate labourer of his who was lying there, and it was lamentable to see the crowded condition of the people in that—the only hospital in Bombay. The hospital accommodation for the city at present was exactly the same as what was considered sufficient half a century ago. Government had stated they would give a sum sufficient to finish the proposed building up to 2½ lakhs of rupees, and they had given an exceedingly valuable site on the Esplanade, and there now only remained the question of maintenance. Government had again come forward fairly and liberally on that point and agreed to pay the salary of the medical officer in charge of the hospital. This was in point of fact paying a half of the cost of maintenance. He hoped, therefore, that the Bench would now reiterate their former vote, which was for a slightly less sum than the present, and agree to pay Rs. 1,225 monthly towards the maintenance of the Goculdass Tezpall Hospital. This he need scarcely say, would not be required till the building was finished, and he believed that would not likely be till 1870. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That the Worshipful Bench sanction the grant of Rs. 1,225 per mensem by the Municipality towards the part payment for the establishment of the Goculdass Tezpall Native General Hospital."

Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos seconded the proposition, and hoped that the Municipality would soon be in a position to contribute to the support, not only of hospitals, but also of educational institutions.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee supported the motion, and added that he had no doubt the Bench of Justices had only one feeling on the question. He had heard outside that some opposition would be raised to the proposal, but he hoped none would be offered here. The question was whether they were to lose the splendid gift of the late Mr. Goculdass, and also a lakh of rupees from Government, besides the other provisions liberally made by them. To save a few rupees to the Municipal Fund he was of opinion that the small sum required by Mr. Crawford could not be more beneficially employed: the poor of Bombay would be greatly benefitted by it. The motion was then declared unanimously carried.

PENSION TO A NATIVE CLERK.

The Clerk read the following petition:—

C. E. Stanger Leathes, Esq., Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Honoured Sir,—I beg most respectfully to address the following lines to your honour, and request that you will be pleased to take them into your favourable consideration.

It is now, Sir, about twenty-six years that I have been in the service of Her Majesty's Justices, having been first employed as head clerk in the year 1842 on Rs. 40. Prior to this employment I was in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government. My service under Government extended over a period of now more than 16 years. You will thus observe that the total number of years I have actually been serving amounts to 42.

While in my present employment I beg to inform your honour that I never availed myself of a single day's relaxation up to the present time. Such indulgence, Sir, as you are well aware, I could not conscientiously take, there being none besides myself to look to the office business. I have thus spent my whole life in the public service, and I extremely regret to say that this continuous service has only contributed to my ill health and general debility.

Ever since the new Municipal Act (No 2 of 1865) came into operation there has always been a steady increase of work in office, and it may not be deemed presumptuous in me when I mention that—with the same limited number of hands (myself and my assistant) who have been engaged ever since the office was established—I have always tried my best to do the same in as efficient and satisfactory a manner as I possibly can. It is however needless for me to go into the details of the work. Suffice it to say that it consists, amongst the other usual routine business, in furnishing every Justice of the Peace with such office papers or other information as he may require. To please, therefore, every one of the Justices was indeed, Sir, no easy task for me—and yet I have managed it to the best of my ability and knowledge.

As old age has overtaken me, and my constitution is getting fast impaired, I have deemed it advisable to retire from the service, in order that I may pass the remaining days of my life in rest and peace, as also in the service of Him who is the Creator of us all, and that I may be thus prepared to obey His command to leave this world the moment I would be called on to do so. But, Sir, while contemplating on my future state, I am overpowered by the feeling that my family remains destitute of every support when I am taken away.—As you are aware, I was in receipt of only Rs. 60, till December 1865, and with the beginning of 1866 you were pleased to increase my pay to Rs. 100. Owing, however, to the continuous dearness which has been prevalent in Bombay for the last ten years I could make no provision for myself and family. I have, therefore, only to request that you will be so kind as to recommend me to Her Majesty's Justices, for such gratuity as my long, uninterrupted, and faithful service is justly entitled to.

In conclusion, Sir, I humbly but most earnestly hope that Her Majesty's Justices will be graciously pleased to take my case into their kind consideration, and grant me the boon asked for, whereby I and my family shall be under their everlasting obligations.—I remain, &c.,
RAGOONATH NANA JOSEY.
Bombay, 8th April 1868.

To this Mr. Leathes had appended the following note:—

I have known the petitioner since May 1856, when I was first appointed acting Clerk of the Peace, and I have much pleasure in stating that I have always found him attentive to his duties and an honest and trustworthy man. He is in my opinion now too old for active employment. I trust the Justices will take this petition into their favourable consideration.—C. E. Stanger Leathes. 17th April 1868.

Mr. Crawford said he thought that with the assistance that could be rendered from his office the necessity for appointing a successor to this old—this exceedingly pious—old gentleman (a laugh) might disappear. The business of the Clerk of the Justices was principally for a short time before a meeting, and if the assistant would come over to his (Mr. Crawford's) office or send over for assistance, he would always be able to place a clerk at his disposal for a time; and he thought that arrangement would enable this old gentlemen to retire actually and to draw his salary by way of pension until he was "called," as he expressed it. (A laugh.) He thought, too, that it would be an arrangement very gratifying to the old gentleman himself.

Mr. Connon said he did not know what arrangement might be proposed with regard to the old gentleman whom they all wished so well, but he did not concur in the view of the Municipal Commissioner. If that gentleman had more clerks than he required every hour of the day, and was able to give up one at any time, the proper course would be to reduce his establishment.

Dr. Birdwood also said he had an objection to the plan proposed by the Municipal Commissioner. He thought that the employes of the Bench of Justices were perfectly independent of the clerks and subordinates of the Municipal Commissioner. He thought it a great pity, too, that they should deal with these questions of pensions and allowances in an irregular manner, and that it would be preferable to deal with their servants as in the Uncovenanted service, for he could not agree with the Municipal Commissioner in proposing off hand that this old man's salary should be given him, and that all his work should be done by the superfluous and idle clerks of the Commissioner's office. (Laughter.) He would wish to vote this worthy old servant of the Bench a pension,—but he wanted a gratuity of Rs. 8,000. He (Dr. Birdwood) spoke of course in a cold-blooded way on the subject, and the fact was that Rs. 8,000 represented an allowance of Rs. 50 per month capitalized. He intended to propose that they should rather take their chance—which was against this old servant living ten years, (a laugh) and give him Rs. 50 per month, half his present salary:—or that he should receive the same pension as would be allowed in the Uncovenanted service. When he last proposed that an old servant of the Bench should be pensioned he suggested that an annuity fund should be established, and that the opinion of counsel should be taken as to whether the Bench could give pensions: and he would now be glad to know from the Clerk if he had yet done so, so that in the case now before them they might be sure they were not going beyond the Municipal Act. He was very sorry they should be obliged to pension old servants who could no longer give them any service, but it must be patent to every one that they only served at their low salaries in expectation of a pension. And it would seem that as the time had not yet arrived for eating them,—for he had no doubt that the day would arrive when they would be able to eat their used up servants, as they were beginning to eat their old horses—(laughter)—they must continue giving pensions to those who had been long and faithful in their employment. Therefore he proposed the following resolution:—

"That Ragoonath Nana Joshee be discharged on a pension of Rs. 50 a month."

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett seconded his resolution, and it was unanimously agreed to.

[illegible] COLLECTIONS.

A retu[illegible] on the table showing the amou[illegible] collected during the month of [illegible] ounts of these were as fol[illegible] 11,289-6-8; Municipal [illegible] tax, Rs. 15,788-8; Fees [illegible] rds, Rs. 649-12; Police rates, Rs. 14,123-13-1; [illegible]; Hallalcore cess, [illegible] tax, Rs. 13,404; Market [illegible] ngineer, Rs. 1,043-14-10; [illegible] 854-13; Fees through [illegible] 10,115; Books of fares, Rs. 3; [illegible] 952-12—total Rs. 2,08,891-8-4. Of [illegible] collections for 1868 had been—Mun[illegible] s. 23,515-11-6; Licence tax, Rs. 15,3[illegible] ees through Superintendents of Wards, Rs. 649-12; Police rates, Rs. 2,454-11-3; Lighting rates, Rs. 1,841-0-1; Hallalcore cess, Rs. 1,138-15-11; Imperial Licence tax, Rs. 13,404; Market fees, Rs. 5,561-3; Fees through Engineer, Rs. 1,043-14-10; Fees through Health Officer, 854-13; Fees through Police Commissioner, Rs. 10,115; Books of fares, Rs. 3; Fines and penalties, Rs. 952-12—total Rs. 76,874-13-7. It was explained that the sum of Rs. 22,652 had been paid in January 1868 by the General Inspector as a deposit, on account of that collection, out of which Rs. 6,124 had been transferred at his request to Imperial Licence Tax in the above statement, but the particular heads to which the remaining balance of Rs. 16,528 should be credited had not yet been furnished by him. This information had, however, been called for.

This was all the business, and the meeting then separated.

FORT POLICE COURT.—1st MAY.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

A SHIP CAPTAIN FINED FOR ASSAULT.—Thomas Hayes, captain of the ship *Channel Light*, was charged with having assaulted Frederick Maus, seaman. The evidence showed that on the voyage from Liverpool to Bombay the defendant had collared the prosecutor four times. He was fined Rs. 2.

ASSAULT AMONG SAILORS.—George Hodges, boatswain, and William Hodges, seaman, on board the *Prince Alfred*, were charged with having assaulted Charles Hermlinck when on the voyage from London to Bombay. They were fined Rs. 3 each.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Nuthoo Mowjee and Kallian Govind were charged with having as retail dealers had a false weight in their possession. The first was fined Rs. 10, and the other Rs. 20.

THEFT.—Four native boatmen were charged with stealing six iron bars, of the value of Rs. 32, the property of Muthooradass Ragowjee. One of them named Govind Ragoba was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for four months. The others were discharged as not guilty.

DISOBEDIENT CREW.—Twelve seamen from the ship *Berwickshire* were sentenced each to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, for having refused to obey lawful commands.—Seven sailors from the ship *Prince Alfred* were sentenced to a similar punishment for disobeying the orders of their captain.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—1st MAY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

REFUSING TO DO DUTY.—Feroze Mobaruck, a fireman on board the P. & O. Company's steam ship *Noona*, was placed before His Worship and charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. It appears that on Wednesday last the prisoner was ordered by the chief officer to do certain work which he refused. His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for four weeks in the House of Correction, and to forfeit two days' pay.

THEFT.—Luxmon Yenkuttee was charged with stealing a "saree," two brass pots, and several other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 8, the property of Rajuma, woman. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DR. HEWLETT WANTED IN SHOLAPORE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—You must be well aware of the progress of the works of the proposed lake at Sholapoor, viz., the Ekrook Tank. In this project the prospects offered to the poorer class, the ryots, have assembled a number amounting to about 4,000, consequently the *road* from Hiperga (the village around which they are encamped) to Sholapoor has become a perfect *thoroughfare*. This having taken place, the Municipality of Sholapoor ought prudently have done what they have not yet, I presume, thought of, as I will proceed to explain. There are about six carts employed to convey the dirt deposited by the inhabitants of the town of Sholapoor in the Municipal latrines right up the whole of this very *road* and very near to Hiperga, to be buried off the side at a distance of about a quarter of a mile towards the north-west.

The amount of stench that fills the atmosphere while these carts are going from and returning to town may be conceived to be most abominable; and that alone, it seems, is not sufficient, for the scavengers who drive the said carts very politely let loose their bullocks just mid-distance between Sholapoor and Hiperga by the side of the road next a well, to dive, which allowing time for bathing, washing clothes, &c., &c., takes them a couple or three hours, and during that time every passer to and fro makes wry faces and expressions of disgust.

Then follows from three o'clock in the afternoon till night, when the west wind commences blowing over the pits where the said filth has been buried, across this *road*, after undergoing changes through the heat of the whole day.

The Municipal authorities will allow that this is the season for introducing contagious diseases, especially that most dread of all, *cholera*, which generally sets in about May and June, and if it once sets in, all know it does not go out empty-handed.

It is hoped the Municipal authorities will take this into serious consideration and make such arrangements as will tend to remove the disagreeable smell from beneath our noses, as also the exciting apprehensions of a coming epidemic, which can only be done by the choice of a place away east of the present one.

ONE AMONGST THE CROWD.
Sholapoor, Hipurga, 29th April.

DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.

(Concluded from our Thursday's Gazette.)

Among Europeans 164 males and 52 females have died, making a total of 216 persons.

Of the males 45 died during the 1st quarter, 47 during the 2nd, 32 during the 3rd, and 40 during the 4th.

Among the females during each of the 1st two quarters 14 deaths took place, 16 during the 3rd and 8 during the 4th quarter.

33 deaths, or nearly a sixth of the whole number, took place before the age of 2 years.

It is interesting to compare these figures, showing the mortality among Europeans, with former accounts given by old travellers. I have therefore taken the following extract from "A Voyage to Suratt in the year 1689, by T. Ovington, M.A., Chaplain to His Majesty":—

"Bombay is a small island situate in about nineteen degrees of North Latitude, not eminent for anything so much as its Fort and Harbour.

"They have here abundance of cocoanuts, which bring some advantage to the owners, but very little either of corn or cattle but what is imported from the adjacent country, and these not in great plenty nor of very good growth. A sheep or two from *Suratt* is an acceptable present to the best man upon the island, and the unhealthfulness of the water bears a just proportion to the scarcity and meanness of the diet, and both of them, together with a bad air, make a sudden end to many a poor sailor and souldier, who pay their lives for hopes of a livelihood. Indeed, whether it be that the air stagnates (for the land towards the Fort lies very low), or the stinking of the fish which was used to be applied to the roots of the trees instead of dung, or whatever other cause it is which renders it so very unhealthful, 'tis certainly a mortal enemy to the lives of the *Europeans*. And as the ancients gave the epithet of *Fortunate* to some islands in the West, because of their delightfulness and health, so the modern may, in opposition to them, denominate this the *Unfortunate* one in the East, because of the antipathy it bears to those two qualities.

"We arrived here at the beginning of the Rains, and buried of the twenty-four passengers which we brought with us, above twenty, before they were ended, and of our own ship's company above fifteen: and had we stayed till the end of the next month, *October*, the rest would have undergone a very hazardous fate, which by a kind Providence ordering our ship for Suratt's river-mouth, was comfortably avoided. A fortunate escape, indeed! because neither the commander nor myself were in any hopes of surviving many days; neither temperance, the most sovereign medicine, nor the safest prescriptions in the physical art, could restore the weakness of our languishing decayed natures. And that which thoroughly confirm'd to us the unhealthfulness of the place we had lately loosed from was the sudden desertion of our diseases, and return of health, before half the voyage to Suratt was finisht; in the middle of which passage we manifestly perceived in our bodies as evident an alteration and change of air for the best, as our palates could distinguish betwixt the taste of wine and that of water.

"The Deputy Governor, Mr. *George Cook*, a pleasant and obliging gentleman, solicited me, upon the account of my function, to reside with him upon *Bombay*, and invited me, with all the proposals of a frank and generous civility, to wave my voyage and continue with him there, because they were then destitute of a minister. And indeed the deference I bore to such kind expressions, and to the duty of my calling were invincible arguments for my stay, had I not been satisfied of the immediate infallible sad fate I was under, like that of my predecessors, one of whom was interred a fortnight before this time, and three or four more had been buried the preceding years, which common fatality has created a proverb among the English there, that *two mussouns are the age of a man*. This is much lamented by the *East India* Company, and puts them upon great expenses for supplying the island with fresh men in the room, of those that are taken away, and providing able surgeons, furnished with drugs and chests from *Europe*, to take care of the infirmaries and all that are sick.

"The prodigious growth of vermin and of venomous creatures, at the time of the *mussouns*, do abundantly likewise demonstrate the malignant corruption of the air, and the natural cause of its direful effects upon the *Europeans*; for spiders here increase their bulk to the largeness of a man's thumb, and toads are not of a much less size than a small duck; whereby it is easily seen by these venomous creatures, what encouragement these infectious and pestilential qualities meet with in this place, and under what a contagious influence all the inhabitants must consequently be seated. This induced a gentleman one time in the Governour's and my company, and some other persons of note, to affirm that he believed it rain'd frogs, because he espied upon his hat small frogs about the bigness of the end of one's finger when he was at a great distance from any house or covering from whence they might drop.

"All wounds and contusions in the flesh are likewise very rarely healed here; and if they are, its with difficulty and extraordinary care; they happen generally to be very dangerous, and the cure admits of more delays and hazards in the healing than what is usual in other parts. But the corruption of the air has a more visible and immediate effect upon young *English* infants whose tender spirits are less able to resist its impressions, so that not one of twenty of them live to any maturity, or even beyond their infant days. Were it otherwise, the island might in time be peopled with the *Europeans* transmitted thither, as the Western Islands are, which belong to the Crown of *England*."

The mean age at death during the year was 22·87 years; the average mean during the last decade was 24·40 years. As Dr. Leith pointed out in the eleventh Mortuary Report, the mean age at death has seemed to bear nearly an inverse ratio to the percentage of deaths under 14 years. These latter in 1867 amounted to 47·33 per cent. of the total number, 7,337 children having died before attaining that age, nearly half of whom did not live six months.

As Dr. Farr says, "The mortality of the children is an accurate index to the mortality of the whole population." You will see therefore how extremely important it is that the number of births should be correctly registered. At present I have no means of stating the number of children living at different ages, and the mortality returns are consequently wanting in one of their greatest points of interest. Children fall ready victims to an impure atmosphere: and the native custom of children and parents sleeping huddled together under one sheet, and breathing the exhalations from each others bodies, cannot but exert a most prejudicial effect upon all who do so, especially upon the children.

The mortality among the children also proves the necessity for providing more air spaces for them to run about in. At present they can only play in the streets, where they are liable to the risk of being run over. It also shows the imperative necessity in bringing forward a Building Act for better provision being made for the ventilation and admittance of light and air into the interior of native houses, and also in regulating the proper height of houses and width of streets. Into many of the houses in the narrow streets the sun never shines. I have already brought this subject to your notice.

The native custom too of drugging children with opium is one cause of the rate of mortality amongst them. It must also be remembered, as Dr. Leith pointed out, that "the proportion of infant deaths is affected variously by different epidemic diseases; thus measles and small-pox raise the ratio of these deaths, while cholera, which is most fatal to adults, has an opposite effect."

Excluding these deaths, the mean age at death would amount to 40·19 years

The following number of deaths from epidemic and all causes took place in each quarter of the year:—

	1867.					
	Epidemic Disease	All Causes except Epidemic.	Total of all Causes.	Mean of 10 years from Epidemic Causes.	Mean of 10 years from all Causes except Epidemic	Mean of 10 years from all Causes
1st Quarter	378	3932	4310	1363	3974	5337
2nd Quarter	603	3584	4187	1058	3740	4798
3rd Quarter	158	3305	3463	329	3397	3726
4th Quarter	51	3489	3540	537	3633	4170
	1190	14310	15500	3287	14744	18031

from which it will be seen that the three months ending 30th September were the healthiest in this as in previous years.

This is, in my opinion, the result of the drains throughout the Native Town being well scoured by the heavy rains of the monsoon, and should be remembered in devising any water system drainage scheme as showing the necessity for frequently flushing the sewers.

The following table will show in order of precedence the localities in which Zymotic disease and Fever have most prevailed, and where the general death-rate has been highest:—

Mortality from Zymotic disease per 1,000.		Mortality from Fever per 1,000.		Mortality from all Causes per 1,000.	
Esplanade	4·19	Parell	20·85	Parell	40·13
Mandvee	3·12	Esplanade	13·97	Esplanade	3[illegible]·20
Chuckla	2·96	Khara-tulao	13·51	Khara-tulao	32·61
Coombarwara	2·38	Kamateepoora	12·54	Coombarwara	29·58
Kamateepoora	2·16	Worlee	11·94	Kamateepoora	28·35
Khara-tulao	2·04	Coombarwara	10·87	Chaopatee	27·33
Parell	1·99	Sewree	[illegible]	Chuckla	26·49
Chaopatee	1·85	Chaopatee	9·21	Girgaum	23·4[illegible]
		Chuckla	8·63	Oomberkharee	22·77
		Khetwaree	8·36		

The low-lying and swampy condition of the Flats is, in my opinion, one of the causes of the high death-rate in Parell, in which registration district a great part of them is situated.

Their proximity to the Native Town is one of the causes why the death-rate from fever in Bombay has always been so exceedingly high, and until Government is pleased to fill in this part of the island it always will be so; but I cannot but think that something might be done at once by engineering skill to prevent the seawater coming through the Hornby Vallade and turning 189 acres of the Flats into a salt swamp, especially as it finds its way into the new drain and entails extra expense for pumping.

There can be no doubt that any extension of the Town must take place in the direction of the Flats. Within five years Bombay will be connected with the most distant parts of India by three lines of Railways, and it is natural to suppose that there will be a large influx of foreigners into this place, for whom no preparation in respect of house accommodation has been made. I would therefore wish to represent the necessity for making intelligent provision for the sure and certain requirements of but a few years in advance of this present time, and would earnestly desire that the filling in of the Flats, so long talked about, may be at once *commenced*, in order that the future Native Town, which must spring up here, may be properly laid out.

I must also mention that until lately in the whole district of Parell there was not *one* built-drain. Houses and chawls containing 3 or 400 inhabitants, have been permitted during the past year to be built without any—even the slightest—means of drainage. The household refuse and all the water used for domestic purposes, &c. are thrown out on to the ground in the immediate vicinity of these human habitations and soak into it and become the cause of fever.

If we cannot have a drainage system to remove the excreta, surely it is incumbent that before houses are allowed to be built there should be provided means of removing the surface drainage.

The exceedingly high death-rate on the Esplanade, where two Native Infantry Regiments are quartered, should attract the attention of the Military authorities. Out of the 227 deaths that have occurred in this district during the year, 163 have taken place among persons in the Regimental and other lines; 75 deaths being caused by fever.

I am strongly of opinion, as I reported last year regarding the same district, that "this excessive mortality is produced from the air of this portion of the Esplanade being tainted by the emanations from the foul foreshore in Moody Bay—now worse than ever."

The Elphinstone Land Company having reclaimed so large a portion of the old foreshore, most of the mud which formerly was deposited on it is now brought down into Moody Bay, and at low-water the stench that arises from this is so exceedingly strong and foul, that, as has been mentioned to me, during the time the land breeze is blowing it has reached the houses on Malabar Hill.

I submit, with great respect, that it is not right or just that a Native Regiment should be quartered within a few hundred yards of this huge cesspit, and be compelled to breathe an atmosphere so disgusting.

The reclamation of Moody Bay ought to be pushed on as a matter of the most urgent sanitary importance.

But there is another cause why the Esplanade should become increasingly unhealthy. Its subsoil is very wet, and its surface drainage is very imperfect, and even what there is of the latter has been interfered with by the reclamation that is going on in Back Bay. I have over and over again brought this to your notice, and you have, I know, represented the matter to Government. As soon as the rain begins to fall during of the ensuing monsoon I expect that the greater portion of the Esplanade will be under water as the old channels by which the stormwaters escaped have been almost blocked up.

The densely-populated district of Khara-Talao had a death-rate in 1867 of 32·61 per 1,000; this is better than last year, when the death-rate was 36·5 per 1,000.

Chaopattee, which last year stood first on the list, with a death-rate of 37·3 per 1,000, has been healthier during 1867, the death-rate being 27·3 per 1,000. It is in this and the neighbouring districts of Girgaum and Khetwady that epidemic cholera always commits the most terrible ravages from their being undrained, and the surface rock in them being absorbent.

I would ask you or any Justice to glance at the form and make of the side-gutters on the left hand from Malabar Hill along the Breach Candy Road, as far as Agiary Lane, and to think that these are the principal surface-drains to carry away the refuse water of Candewady, Mooghbhat, Borebhat, and Funniswady.

What *can* be done to keep them clean *is* done, but every act of cleansing, by scraping the unmade bottom, makes them worse. I know no other city in the world where such drains would be permitted in one of the principal thoroughfares; and although offering the same advice *usque ad nauseam*, I will still repeat that, in my opinion, the first step to improve the public health in this city is to remodel the surface drainage, and prevent our subsoil, as at present, being constantly moist and damp.

3,230 written reports of death, or 20 per cent. of the whole number, were received during the year.

They are often carelessly worded, and only 39 deaths were reported by private medical practitioners, out of which two gentlemen contributed respectively 6 and 5 reports.

The greatest number were, as usual, received from the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, the Coroner of Bombay, Regimental Medical Officers, Medical Officers in charge of Public Institutions, districts, &c.

From the Meteorological Observations supplied from the Observatory at Colaba it will be seen that the mean barometric pressure was 29·823 inches, its mean range ·116, and its absolute range ·629. The mean temperature of the air in the shade was 78·9°; the mean daily range 9·9°, and the absolute range 30·8°. The mean dew point was 71·5°, and the mean humidity 79 per cent.

65·48 inches of rain were registered at Colaba as having fallen on 110 days, and a rainfall of 80·44 inches at Byculla on 111 days.

The wind blew a mean of 19½ from the sea and 4½ hours from the land. Much interesting information regarding the force and direction of the Wind will be found in Appendix A, with which I have been favoured by the courtesy of Mr. Chambers, the able Superintendent of the Government Observatory at Colaba.

Dr. Leith has previously shown how extremely desirable it would be, in a sanitary point of view, that observations regarding the force and direction of the wind should be taken from a station farther to the north of the town than Colaba.

Thinking that much important information could be gathered from such observations, on first taking charge of my present appointment I brought the matter to your notice, and procured from England a self-registering Anemometer and other instruments, but I regret to say that I have not been furnished with an Observatory in in which to erect them, and the aid which they would give me is consequently lost.

I cannot conclude this portion of my report without expressing my regret that something has not been done during the past year to check the ravages which venereal disease makes among the inhabitants of this city. This can only be done by bringing all prostitutes under Police and medical supervision. This action has been taken in towns in England near the large Military and Naval Stations, and with the very best effect, and it should be done here. It is a disgusting fact to relate, but I have been informed that it is a fact, that a ceratain tribe of Hindoo out-castes principally gain their livelihood by the prostitution of the females of the sect. This revolting custom appears to me to demand active interference on the part of the Legislature.

SANITARY RETROSPECT.

During the year 1867 the foul and offensive Tank behind the Officers' quarters at Upper Colaba has been filled in, and under the orders of Government the filling in of the remaining portion of Apollo Bay and the reclamation of the foreshore in front of the Guncarriage were commenced after the monsoon. When the seawall of this reclamation is finished the foreshore from part of the Back Bay property in the harbour side opposite Middle Colaba, up to that portion of Moody Bay opposite Fort George, will have disappeared.

The Elphinstone Land Company is also effecting a vast amount of good in covering the foul and filthy foreshore to the eastward of the Native Town with some feet of good fresh earth, and building a sea-wall into deep water.

The completion of this reclamation, especially in front of the Old Musjid and Clare Bunders is a matter which, in my opinion, will improve most materially the health of the residents in the adjacent districts of Mandvee and Oomberkharee.

A good deal of law-lying swampy ground has been filled in by the owners of various properties. That a large swamp adjacent to the Foras Road and Gilder Street, belonging to Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, has been thus raised, and a prolific source of disease to the neighbourhood removed.

Several owners have improved their properties by raising the land and metalling and constructing drains. The Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy is pre-eminent for the readiness with which he has always endeavoured to improve the sanitary condition of his various properties.

The working of the pumps at Love Grove Sluices has materially increased the flow in the old maindrain; but the original construction of this drain is so bad that sewage is still deposited, although not in such large quantities as before.

Among other sanitary improvements, I must mention one that adds immensely to the means of enjoying pure air and taking exercise, and therefore tending to raise the standard of health of the community. I mean the laying of a broad footpath along the seawall in Back Bay for a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile. It extends from opposite Church Gate Street to the site of what, as Dr. Fryer tells us, was the first "English burying-place, called Mendam's Point, from the first man's name there interr'd, where are some few tombs that make a pretty show at entering the haven."

There has also been a footpath made along the seashore at Breach Candy, which adds greatly to the comfort of the neighbourhood.

The establishment in Girgaum of a Dispensary under the superintendence of Dr. Young, in connection with the Edinburgh Missionary Society, will, in the event of epidemic cholera again invading us, be of the very greatest assistance, as it is situated in the vicinity of the districts were most cases of cholera always occur.

I believe it is proposed to erect a Hospital in connection with the Despensary, and any such intention should be fostered by Government and the Municipality.

I am glad to observe an increasing interest among all of the educated classes of the community in matters which relate to the public health, and it affords me great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of an able pamphlet on Fever, as connected with sanitation in Bombay, by Mr. Blaney, than whom no one in this city takes more interest in all matters pertaining to the public health, or who more thoroughly devotes himself to the furtherance of true sanitation.

The Legislature has, by the passing of Act VI. of 1867 (An Act for the better Sanitary regulation of the city of Bombay) afforded us its aid in dealing with the question of preventing the spread of infectious disease, and I am in great hopes when this Act is put into operation that it will bear good results; and I have pointed out to you, in connection with it, the necessity for erecting a Hot-air Chamber in a convenient situation in which clothes, bedding, &c. belonging to persons suffering from an infectious disease might be exposed to a very high temperature for the purposes of disinfection.

THE SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

that are most urgently required appear to me to be the following:—

1. That measures be taken to utilize the Town sweepings.

2. That the *surface* drainage throughout the city be at once improved.

3. That the Act be thoroughly revised. At present there is not distinct authority given to you to cause a gully to be paved, and the wording of the Sections regarding providing houses with drains, &c. is most unsatisfactory, and I would suggest that Mr. Leathes, in conjunction with heads of departments, be instructed to draw up, and submit to you, what is required.

4. That the condition of the milch-cattle stables be taken into consideration, and proper provision made for them.

5. That action be taken with a view to the removal of the Hindoo cremation ghat and of the Moosulman burial-grounds from their present situations.

6. That house connections be made wherever the Fort drains are completed.

7. That a Superannuation Fund be instituted for the European Inspectors, and that dwelling-houses be provided for them, and also for the Bigarries and Halalcores of each ward, as by this system of centralization a far greater hold would be kept over the labourers of each establishment.

8. That Government be solicited immediately to introduce those changes in the law which are necessary for a correct registration of births and deaths in this city.

9. That Major Laughton be requested to undertake the naming of the streets and the numbering of the houses, and also to plot off the geological boundaries of the principal surface rock throughout this city.

10. The Government be solicited to introduce a Bill to render Vaccination compulsory.

11. And also to order the completion of the Moody Bay reclamation as a matter of the most urgent sanitary importance, and to commence the filling in of the Flats for the same reason.

12. That the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee be requested to adopt a system of subsoil drainage.

13. That the drainage of Back Bay may receive the immediate attention of Government, for the outlet of all the drains that formerly discharged their contens into the foreshore at Back Bay has been most seriously interfered with by the reclamation that is now going on there.

The drain from the South end of Sonapoor that emptied itself close to the R[illegible]gimental Hospital was completely blocked up, a[illegible] its foul contents were left to form a huge [illegible], and to be absorbed into the sand as best [illegible] might, until we represented the matter so strongly that the contractor made a trench to convey the sewage to the sea. Government has ordered box-drains to be laid down across the reclamation; but, as noticed in a former part of this report, the old water-channels have been blocked up, and instant action is necessary to prevent a large part of the inhabited portion of the Esplanade being under water during the monsoon.

There is also, as it were, a bay being formed by the new line of reclamation not extending as far as the old one; into this bay the Churney Road drain discharges itself, and the filth brought down by the drain deposits itself along the outer line of the new reclamation. The bottom of the bay itself is full of offensive mud. I would therefore suggest that Government be solicited to complete the reclamation on the old line up to the New Sonapoor drain.

14. There is also another reclamation which I would submit should be undertaken on the score of improving the public health. I mean that part of the foreshore at Mazagon which extends between the P. and O. Company's premises and those of the Mazagon Reclamation Company.

During the year, Captain Henry and Dr. Sidney Smith have made just complaints regarding its condition. The main-drain from the filthy village of Nowghur, and also that from some part of Mazagon village, discharge their contents on to the old line of foreshore. The houses of the P. and O Company's European employes extend parallel to one of the drains I have referred to, which ends about half way down, at which point too the other drain empties, and the exhalations from the offensive mud thereby formed cannot but be extremely injurious to the health of the P. and O. Company's servants, and also to the persons inhabiting the houses built along the old foreshore.

15. Action on the part of the Municipality should also be taken, as recommended by me last year. The filthy tank at Nowghur should be filled in, and public latrines should be erected for the accommodation of those persons who now resort to the foreshore and add to the impurities already described. The drainage if this village and that of Mathapakady demand attention.

16. I would again wish to urge the desirability of substituting fountains for the impure dipping-wells. On several occasions I have pointed out to you in our drives through the city the filth that necessarily falls into this open dipping-wells. I would suggest that a practical fountain might be made by taking a common iron tank and fitting 3 or 4 cocks to each of its sides. The tank should rest upon a stand about 3 feet high, round it at convenient distance should be a platform for handies and chatties to be placed, and below that a *gutter sufficient* to catch all the wastage water. This wastage water might be utilized by being made to flow into an iron reservoir, to which a pump could communicate, and such water could be used for filling the carts for watering the roads.

17. The ground adjacent to almost every water standard throughout the Island is most unwholesome. In some—for instance the one at the head of the road leading to the Apollo Bunder—a pit has been formed to catch the wastage water. I cannot see why a drain to convey it away should not be made: the head of the basin is only a few yards distant. Thousands of gallons of good drinking-water are daily lost by the valves of these standards not being strong enough to resist the pressure; the expense of such loss, besides the danger to the public health, should suggest a remedy.

18. In concluding this report I have to repeat what I noticed last year, that the habits and customs of some of the lower orders among the inhabitants of this city are indescribably filthy.

The passage along the streets occupied by Parsees in the Fort and elsewhere is one of extreme danger in the morning, and nothing can be more digusting than their practice of sending their children out into the open streets for natural purposes; but there is no law to interfere with them. I would again beg to recommend that, as in New York, a company of Police be told off as Sanitary Policemen, who should undertake the various sanitary police duties mentioned in the Police Act, such as prevention of the washing of horses and carriages in the public streets, persons easing themselves, &c. This proposition has met with the approval of both the late and present Police Commissioners, and I would hope that it may be acceded to.—I have, &c.,

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

(Englishman, April 26.)

WE now come to the question of the modifications, which should be introduced into the *New Furlough Rules*, as originally framed, in order to do full justice to the vested interests of all parties concerned. These rules have been spoken of in India, and more especially in England, as a great boon to the service. The home papers have been loud in their congratulations, and the general impression has hitherto been that everyone was about to receive some great benefit, which he had not before. And here again, the secrecy with which the measure was hidden from nearly all who were really and vitally interested in it, seniors and juniors equally, is likely to be productive of more bad results. When vague rumour has exaggerated the good really in store—when men have had their expectations fancifully coloured by Hope,

———who flies with swallow's wings,
Kings it makes goods, and meaner creatures kings,

the sober reality of the blessing, when it comes, is likely to be estimated at less than its intrinsic value. It would be a great pity, and a great misfortune, that any such result should take place on the present occasion, and so mar the true estimate of a measure, which has been entertained only in the fulness of time, and after a total change in the relations and means of communication between England and India have imperatively called for reform. If the principle of no gain and no loss to the State be fully carried out, the single boon conferred upon the service will be the permission accorded of going home every four years, if leave can be obtained. The retention of appointment with half salary, with its direct result of acting appointments, if carried out on just principles, merely transfers a portion of the emolument of each member of the service from the period when he is on active duty in India to the time when he is on leave in England, making Government the banker of his savings in the mean time. The privilege of going to England after every four years' residence in India, if made a real and effective privilege—and not a shadow and a delusion—will undoubtedly be a real boon to every member of the Civil Service, which they will be able to appreciate at its real worth, as one of the most important concessions that could be made to them. It was, however, well remarked by Burke, when speaking on the question of conciliation with America, that if you mean to please any people, you must give them the boon which they ask; not what you may think better for them, but of a kind totally different—you must give it to them after the fashion, and in the manner in which they want it, and if you do this, you will make them really and truly grateful. When Government, therefore, made up its mind to grant the boon the service so earnestly desired, it would have been a gracious enhancement of its value to consult their wishes and tastes in some respects, as to the mode in which it should be conferred.

We approach the task of suggesting the remedies for the inequalities we have pointed out with very considerable diffidence. We are well aware of the great difficulty of the task, and of our own want of ability and want of materials for the due performance of it. To calculate the exact degree in which the interests of each civil servant will be affected by the proposed change, is not so much our province as that of an actuary. In making the attempt, however, we are assured by the consciousness that we have the good wishes of the entire service with us, and that there is not one senior in the wholy body who would willingly touch, to the extent of a single rupee, any benefit which he knew to be paid for out of the pockets of the juniors. Had the seniors been more widely represented on the Committee—had the whole question been openly and publicly discussed—had the views and opinions of the different Local Governments been asked for before sending the recommendations of the Committee to England—the seniors would have themselves, we doubt not, detected all that we have endeavoured however imperfectly, to point out, and each and all of them would have exclaimed—"How shall I do my brother this great wrong?"—But we pass on to the suggestions we venture to make merely premising that they are of a general nature, and that we leave the detail of figures to those who are more competent to deal with them then we are, of whom are more then one member of the present Committee.

And, first, as to the allowance to be made to absentees on furlough. No present member of the service can be immediately entitled to more than he could claim under the old rules—and for this simple reason, that the system of acting appointments, which will create the fund from which these allowances can be paid, has as yet had no existence. No doubt if an arbitrary decree be made that, from the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, all Civilians below a certain standing, going home on leave, shall receive £200 a year less than formerly, and all Civilians above that standing shall receive £200 a year more, a fund will be created on the Peter-and-Paul system, from which these allowances can be paid without loss to the State; but we have no apprehension that this scheme will find favour with Sir John Lawrence, who (in whatever other respects we may not have agreed with his policy) has never been charged or chargeable with any want of the spirit and love of fair play. Let, then, the system of retention of office with its result, acting appointments, be first introduced. When it has been in operation so as to create a fund, the Government will have acquired data from which it will not be difficult to calculate the amount of injury done to individuals, and the direction which compensation should take. In the meanwhile, let those going home on leave receive the allowances of the old rules, retaining their appointments whether they go on furlough, as formerly understood, or on medical leave. As soon as a sufficient fund has been created from the savings from the acting appointments, let the leave allowances be increased. The minimum should never fall below £500 a year. Whether it can be increased to £1,200 is a question for an actuary. The interest on the savings would go a good way towards such an increase. The following calculation of the average salary of the appointmets open to members of the service, will give a sort of rough estimate of what the probable result will be:—

	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.
Commissioner ...	3,166	3,166
Judge ...	2,500	2,500
Magistrate and Collector	1,916	2,250
2nd Grade ditto	1,500	
1st Grade Joint	900	1,000
2nd Grade ditto	700	700
Passed Assistant	500	500
Unpassed ditto	400	400
Total of eight appointments ... ... / Total of 7 appointments	Rs. 11,512	10,516
Average salary of each appointment	Rs. 1,447	1,502
Half salary	Rs. 723	Rs. 751

Multiplying by 12, and reducing to pounds sterling we get £868 for Bengal, and £901 for the N. W. Provinces, as the average yearly allowance, which half salary would give a Civilian, who passed through all the grades. We are well aware that some Civilians may not attain the highest grades—but we have included the very lowest on Rs. 400, in which an Assistant remains but a very short time, and as we said before we only make a rough estimate—and the more favourable the assumptions we have made, the stronger will be our argument, and the sounder the conclusion we are about to draw. Let the above average salary be multiplied by 6, and we get £5,208 for Bengal, and £5,406 for the N. W. Provinces, as the total amount which might be drawn by a Civilian during six years' absence on half salary—and here, be it observed, that this takes no account of any rule preventing half salary being drawn when it exceeded a certain limit. Let us now endeavour to find out what a Civilian draws during his absence on three years' furlough, and three years' sick leave under the existing rules. The Committee quoted the following as as the salaries drawn by the absentees on such leave at a particular period which they selected:—

64 drew the minimum £500 ...	= 32,000
22 drew half between £500 and £1,000, say the man £750 ...	= 16,500
60 drew £1,000 ...	= 60,000
146 ...	1,08,500

This gives an average of £743 per annum for each absentee on sick leave. We have already shown that 30 months on half salary at best, and 20 months at worst, can be had on the medical leave of the existing rules. We will calculate for two years in order to be within the limit. The third year of sick leave can be had by a Civilian below ten years' standing on £250 per annum, and by a Civilian above ten years' standing on £500. We will take the mean, £375; and our calculation will stand thus:—

Two year's sick leave at £743 ...	= 1,486
One year's sick leave at 375 ...	= 375
Three years furlough at 500 ...	= 1500
Total allowance for six years leave under existing rules ...	= 3361

Deducting this from £5,208 and £5,406, we get £1,847 for Bengal, and £2,045 for the N. W. Provinces as the average amount which must be made up for each Civilian out of the savings from acting appointments, in order to enable him to draw half salary at home during six years' leave. This amount will, however, be very considerably reduced by the operation of any rule prohibiting half salary from being drawn when it exceeds £1,000 or £1,200, though on the other side must be set the allowance of £500, when half salary does not reach this limit. Our figures are a very rough estimate, rather intended to eshow how a calculation might be made from the requisite materials, than to supply any conclusions, which should be accepted.

We have pointed out already, that in order to give appointments to those who are now on leave without them, there will be a stop to all promotion for two years. Let us now calculate what a delay of two years in getting each step will put a Civilian out of pocket during the whole of his service:—

Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.
500—700= 200	500—700= 200
700—900= 200	700—1,000= 300
900—1,500= 600	1,000—2,250= 1,250
1,500—1,916= 416	2,250—2500= 250
1,916—2,500= 584	2,500—3,166= 666
2,500—3,166= 666	
Total monthly Rs. 2,666	Rs. 2,666
For 24 months or two years, Rs. 63,984	Rs. 63,984
Sterling £6,398	£6,398

Deducting £1,847 and £2,045 from these sums, we find that a Civilian, by having his promotion to each grade delayed for two years under the operation of the new rules, will contribute all that is required to make up the difference between his leave allowances under the old and under the new rules—and will, moreover, pay £4,551 in Bengal and £4,353 in the N. W. Provinces into the fund, on which must be charged the deputation allowances for the acting appointments, which will be created under the new state of things. We shall not proceed to deduce further results from the above figures, which might be materially affected by the roughness of the estimate we have been compelled to make.

We have shown that, if furloughs to the extent of ten per cent. only of the whole service be granted under the new rules, the result will be that all cannot take anything like one year after every four—that this so-called boon will be a mere shadow to most Civilians, while some few will be able to enjoy their full leave on extra allowances at the cost of others. If twenty per cent. of the service be permitted to be absent, and if furloughs be granted to this extent, the shadow will become a reality, and the boon will be one for which the service will be indeed grateful. The twenty per cent. would, of course, include absentees with or without medical certificate. The loss arising from those who took furlough by anticipation, and never repaid the advance, would be, to some extent if not entirely, compensated by the gain from those who, from any cause, might not take the leave placed to their credit. If the Government will not make this concession, some portion of the expense of which might be paid out of the fund arising from savings by acting appointments, furloughs should at least be granted to the applicants with reference to the amount of leave already enjoyed by each. Unless some such principle as this be adopted, the juniors will be deprived of leave for many years to come, and the deficiency, which should be shared by all alike, will have to be borne by a few, out of all just proportion. The Government have of late years permitted all Civilians to retire on their pensions, who have completed their full term of service and residence, instead of, as formerly, waiting for their turn for a pension, which if they let pass when it came, they might have to wait on for an indefinite number of years without being able to obtain. It was expected that numerous retirements would be the result. The contrary has, we believe, taken place. The very knowledge and consciousness of being able to go when they plesed were enough for many, and the Government has been no loser. Were the same principle liberally extended to leave, we are satisfied that the concession would not cost the Government very much, while the boon conceded would tend to render the service popular in India and in England. Exile would lose much of its most disagreeable aspect, if one year in every lustrum could be spent at home among the hills and vales of "fatherland." The advantages to be derived in other respects from this close communion with England, and frequent opportunities of importing new ideas, new blood, and new vigour into the public life of public servants, have been too frequently descanted upon to require any observation from us.

CABUL.

(Englishman, April 25.)

WE have received news from Cabool to 10th—11th April, and from Peshawur to 17th April.

An envoy or messenger is said to have gone to the Bezotis from the Kohat authorities advising them to desist from their plundering, to abandon their attitude of opposition, and to make their submission to the Sircar. This is the tribe refused to do. Their head men declared they would not submit or make peace, unless they received a pension and charge of the Kohat Pass, which is now held by the Adam Kheyl and Bungush tribes. The Bezotis and their supporters declare they have a right to the charge of the Pass superior to that of the Bungush and their allies, and that the Pass is in their territory. Should the authorities agree to this, the Bezotis agree to give security, and to hold themselves responsible for the safety of everybody using the Pass.

Up to the present the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner have made no reply to this proposition.

Ameer Mahommed Azim Khan has proceeded to even greater exactions than before. He has seized upon nearly a hundred of the principal men, and wrung their rupees out of them. From Abdool Raizak, Moustouffee, he demanded a lakh of rupees, and two lakhs from Sirdar Mahommed Shereeff Khan; Rs. 60,000 were demanded of Mahommed Omar Khan, and from Shah Murd Khan Rs. 50,000, and an account of the past three years. Atta Mahommed Khan was asked to give Rs. 50,000. From the Koteedars the Ameer demanded one lakh. [illegible] this way he demanded money of all, and in consequence of his oppression, the whole of C[illegible]bool and its neighbourhood are groaning.

Letters and verbal information have been received that Candahar has been captured by Sirdar Mahommed Yakoob Khan. One of Ameer Azim Khan's sons fled and has reached Mokur, and of the other son he has received no news, as to whether he is alive or dead, or what has become of him. The battle was not very severe. Soon after it was joined the army of Azim Khan fled, and abandoned all their guns, their camp, and all their stores.

It is said that the Ameer wrote to Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan to send him money and to march at once for Candahar. The Ameer also said he was about to take the field himself without delay. Abdool Rahman replied that he had reached Turkestan with great difficulty, and through hunger and thirst for which he was not yet satisfied, nor was his army. He had no money to send the Ameer, and above all he dare not leave Turkestan where his soldiers had plenty of work before them. If he left the province the Meers of Badukhshan, Koondooz and Ahcheh would at once rise in his rear, and probably overwhelm him with misfortunes. For all these reasons he declined to move his army. Ameer Shere Ali is at Maimanah, and has written to Abdool Rahman that he should give him, the Ameer, three lakhs of rupees a year, as his father had given to Dost Mahommed. If he agreed to this the Ameer would give him one of his daughters in marriage. Up to the present it has not been reported what answer to this offer was made by the Sirdar. On receiving this news Azim Khan was very greatly put out and angered.

The vakeel of the English at Cabool is sitting idle and useless, Mahommed Azim Khan takes no pains to conceal his displeasure, and treats him, the vakeel, with the greatest coolness. It is said this conduct of the Ameer is due to the remark of the Russians, that he took counsel with the vakeel of the English, although he was in correspondence with them. Now he writes regularly to the Russians and neglects the Vahel vakeel. He declares them *ghalib*, the most powerful, and desires their countenance and support, He says he has no faith in the English who seek only their own ends, and are friends with no one, and he often repeats in durbar that the English insulted and imprisoned him at Rawul Pindee, and that "now they expect me to be friends with their agent. Their only object in all this is that Cabul may not be friendly to the Russians. They have no friendship for me but only jealousy of the Russians, who I therefore account a great and powerful people. What the English did to me they would do again if it served their purpose. They are no friends of mine, and I have no hope from them."

The Ameer often talks in this way in the durbar. And it is known that if he were certain of the countenance of the Russians, he would at once dismiss the British agent.

The force of the Russians in Turkestan is daily increasing. It is said that four regiments and their *materiel* have been sent on to Charjooee.

A confidential agent of the Russian General has visited Shere Ali and given him a further instalment of treasure.

Acting under the advice of the Russians Shere Ali oppresses no one, and in consequence numbers are joining him.

The Jubbar-Kheyl of the Ghilzye tribe have shut the road to *kafilas* between Cabul and Peshawur. The *kafila* which left Peshawur has returned from Darmebndes.

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THE NEW PEERS.

(*London Review.*)

Lord Derby has left as a parting legacy to his country a batch of new Peers. Although he did not accept the dukedom which her Majesty is said to have pressed upon him as a reward for his long and distinguished services, he has been generously mindful of the claims of several of his most devoted adherents. It is true that the generosity displayed is of that cheap kind which costs nothing to the giver; but then, on the other hand, it costs nothing to anybody else. If the country is not any the better, it is not much the worse for the elevation of five very estimable gentlemen to a place in the peerage. If they do not increase the influence or authority of the Upper House, they may at least help to fill its empty benches; and if they cannot be said to add materially to its capacity for discharging the legislative duties which it performs in so perfunctory a manner, they will at any rate swell the volume of decorous dulness in that serene region to which good Whigs and good Tories alike go when they are released from the labours and the strife of another place. The worst that can be said of these creations is that they are purely party nominations, the best is that they will do no harm. Our new hereditary legislators are perhaps a little above the ordinary average of their colleagues; but that is not saying much, when we consider that the majority of the Peers are so indifferent to public affairs that they cannot even be induced to take the trouble of attending the short and easy sittings of the assembly to which they belong. But let the Ministerial writer try never so much, they will never succeed in convincing any one that the respectable baronets who have found favour in Lord Derby's eyes have earned their titles by any distinguished services to their country. They are certainly not "Men of the Time," and we should doubt whether the name of more than one of the five is to be found in the pages of the useful work which chronicles the lives of so many small notabilities.

Sir John Trollope is the only one of the number who has ever been in office; and his official services as President of the Poor Law Board did not last more than the few months of Lord Derby's first administration, from March until December, 1852. It is true that he has sat in the House from 1841 to the present time, but we cannot remember that he ever made himself conspicuous for anything except his strenuous support of Protection to agriculture, and his fidelity to the most bigoted traditions of the Tory party. He is said to have fully realized the not very lofty ideal which country gentlemen form of a good chairman of quarter sessions; and we do not know that we can better describe his speeches in the House than by saying that they were admirably characteristic specimens of quarter sessions eloquence. His large territorial possessions gave him considerable weight in the party; and as he always used it, on critical occasions, to heal any differences which might exist or might threaten to arise between Lord Derby and his followers, it is not unnatural that on laying down the cares and responsibilities of leadership the noble earl should have been mindful of one who had, by his loyal allegiance, done his best to lighten them. The second baronet on the list—Sir John Walsh—has been in Parliament even longer than Sir John Trollope, having been first elected for Sudbury in 1830, and having sat latterly for Radnorshire. He has already been rewarded for his party services by the lord lieutenancy of that county, and, upon the whole, we cannot help thinking that that was a sufficient recognition of his merits. Not, indeed, that Sir John Walsh has been by any means a silent or inactive member of the Lower House. On the contrary, he has, we believe, rendered a good deal of valuable assistance in the transaction of the private business of the House; and the pages of *Hansard* bear ample witness to the abundant flow of his eloquence during the active portion of his career. During the Free-trade struggle no one proved by more copious outpourings of perverted statistics, misunderstood facts, and curiously distorted reasoning, that the greatness of England was bound up with the maintenance of Protection nor did any one send forth a more mournful wail over the approaching downfall of the country. A fluent speaker, with some choice of language, and a rather elaborate and studied rhetorical style, Sir John has aimed at rather higher flights than his brother squires. It is not his fault if he has been unable to persuade the House that his neatly turned platitudes were the utterances of high political wisdom. And if his most ambitious efforts to impress upon his hearers the cheerful truth that Democracy—with a capital D—was waiting to swallow them up, and that they were generally going to the dogs, had an effect rather soporific than otherwise, the hon. baronet may certainly console himself with the reflection, that if his candle was but a rushlight, he did not, at any rate, hide it under a bushel. Of Sir Brooke William Bridges the public outside the boundaries of Kent know absolutely nothing, except his name. We do not indeed mean to say that he has been an absolutely silent member, for we have some recollection of hearing his voice during that great loosening of the tongues of country members which followed the visitation of the cattle plague. But his trespasses upon the time of the House have undoubtedly been very few in number; nor is there any reason to believe that he has exerted by other means any material influence upon their deliberation. If he has not done much for his party in the House of Commons, he has done good service in his county. More than one hard-fought and expensive contest for its representation has given him a substantial claim upon the good offices of Mr. Taper or Mr. Tadpole; and as these worthies have just failed to elevate their *proteges* either to the Common Law or the Equity Bench, it was perhaps necessary, in order to keep them in good temper, that they should be allowed to make a peer. If that was the case, we do not know that the object in view could have been attained in any other way more inoffensively, and with less detriment to the public interest. Sir William Stirling-Maxwell is certainly the most distinguished of the new peers. He has long been an active and a very influential Scotch member, especially in that little Parliament which the northern representatives habitually hold in the Tea-room for the quiet arrangement of their national business. As a speaker he is certainly above the average; for although he has no pretensions to eloquence, or even to considerable effectiveness as a debater, there is sterling common-sense, not untinged with quiet humour, in what he says; and whenever he talks it is in good English—not in Parliamentary slip-slop—and in a clear direct style, which has at least the merit of going straight to the point. As an author he has deservedly gained a high reputation by his works in connection with Spanish history and art. His "Cloister Life of Charles the Fifth," his Annals of the Artists of Spain," and his "Life of Velasquez," and other books, are not only gracefully written, but they bear evident marks of careful and painstaking research, and are characterized by sound thought and penetrating criticism. He would assuredly not have been raised to the peerage if he had not been the owner of the estate of Pollok; but, on the other hand, it is possible that his standing in the world of literature has had something to do with his elevation. If that be the case, we suppose literary men ought to feel about the same amount of gratification which they derive from the peerages of Lord Lytton and Lord Houghton. Of the Rev. William Chichester O'Neil, of Shane's Castle, Antrim, we know, nothing, and we are not aware that there is anything to be known, beyond the fact that he is a very large Irish landowner, and that as such he has strenuously exerted his influence for the benefit of his party and the maintenance of Protestant ascendancy. We can hardly be guilty of injustice in supposing that the baron's coronet has been bestowed upon him in acknowledgment of his services as a partisan, because his profession must have shut him out from any other walk of public life than that of electioneering; and to reward a clergyman for his good works in a more appropriate sphere by making him a peer, would be almost as absurd as that offer of the Grand Cross of the Bath by which Mr. Disraeli is said to have endeavoured to solace Lord Chelmsford for dismissal from the woolsack.

Such are the new peers, and such are their achievements. If it be recognised as a legitimate thing that a share in the hereditary legislation of the country should be conferred by the Premier as an appropriate return for party and political services, nothing can be said against them. On the other hand, we could say quite as much for a score or so of other country gentlemen scattered up and down the country. If a Conservative minister packs the House of Lords with his adherents, a Whig premier is not likely to be more particular; and indeed his followers will not willingly allow him to pass over their merits with a less ample recognition than that which has been given to their political opponents. The Liberals have in point of fact far more excuse than the Conservatives for a lavish creation of peerages, for although they have no doubt given away a good many coronets during the last thirty years, they are yet far from having redressed the heavy balance which ran up against them during the long reign of George III. We may therefore assume that a change of Ministry will be followed by a new emigration from the Lower to the Upper House; nor is it easy to see what term can be put to a rivalry in peer-making between the two parties, if gentlemen are to be freely promoted for no better reasons than can be urged in favour of Lord Derby's nominees. So far as the public is concerned, there is no reason that we can see entertaining any apprehensions on the point. If the honour of the peerage is indefinitely cheapened, if the members of the House of Lords are inconveniently increased, if its historical character is perceptibly lowered in public estimation by a constant infusion of new men—that may be a very serious matter for the peers themselves, but we do not know that the country will suffer materially, whatever acceleration of the decline of this ancient institution may thus be brought about. Indeed, it is not impossible that a few exercises of the Royal prerogative, such as that which Lord Derby has just advised her Majesty to make, may have indirectly a positively beneficial effect. They seem to us likely to call public attention in the most forcible manner to the constitution of that assembly. If it is to be constantly flooded by new drafts of political partisans selected by the Ministry of the day, it will even cease to represent effectively the hereditary principle. Its independence will perceptibly diminished; and it will certainly be more difficult than it is at present to vindicate the existence of a body which has neither the stability of and estate of the realm, nor the influence which arises from the ability and the services of its members. If new peers are often created by half a dozen at a time, the public will begin to inquire whether it would not be well for them to possess some obvious qualification for the performance of legislative functions than the possession of board acres. This would of course raise the question of life peerages in a very direct manner; and although we should not ourselves regret this, we hardly suppose that it would be altogether agreeable to the 16th descendant of an hereditary earldow, as it is Lord Derby's right and pride to describe himself. If that question does once more arise, the Peers will not again be allowed to dispose of it in the summary way to which the House of Commons submitted under the placid reign of Lord Palmerston.

Mr. DISRAELI AND THE PHILOSOPHERS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

In attempting to explain how it was that he had to face the unexpected difficulty of a movement to remedy the evils under which Ireland is said to suffer, Mr. Disraeli found one very peculiar cause of the sudden embarrassment in which he was placed. It was, he said the doing of the philosophers. There, are not many of them but they do a vast deal of mischief, and, more especially, they manage to make Mr. Disraeli very uncomfortable. Very much the same thing happened, as he assured his hearers, in the last century. There were a set of philosophers in news-France—bad, unscrupulous, but most unpleasantly witty and learned people—who wrote and wrote until at last they set going the awful French Revolution. In the same malignant, foolish, but powerful way, there are a set of philosophers who are getting up a terrible revolution against Mr. Disraeli, and the mode they adopt is to write in papers. There is scarcely a leading article, Mr. Disraeli said, that strikes you at all which is not really written by a philosopher; just as Eastern travellers tell us that there is scarcely a mass of flowers anywhere in those parts without a serpent in them, or a piece of grass which is not marked with the track of a wild beast. We have all talked prose, it seems, for years without knowing it, and nothing can be more surprising than to hear that the bulk of leading articles are written by philosophers. From the black list we suppose, however Mr. Disraeli would except the leading articles of his Conservative friends. They are certainly not written by philosophers in the bad sense, but then Mr. Disraeli only said that the articles which struck him as in some way remarkable were written by philosophers, and his supporters write what probably does not strike him as very remarkable. It is the people who attack Mr. Disraeli that are called philosophers, and whose attacks make him uncomfortable. Calmly as he can bear attacks made on him in the House of Commons, he has on several occasions shown an extraordinary sensitiveness to the very frank comments which have been made on him by adversaries who write. It seems to cut him to the quick to be told in print that he has "the soul of a valet." Perhaps he may see that it is exactly the sort of thing he would have said if he had been the critic, and had had to judge the career of a man like himself. But he did mean something by his sneer. He meant to hurt people whom he could not otherwise reach, by calling them philosophers. And what he meant was this, that he had escaped from being a philosopher by going into the House of Commons, and by entering freely into practical life; and that this was so very superior a line that no one who had not done as he had done was fit to judge him. In short, he thinks that English politics can only be properly judged by those who personally embark in the struggles of party; and that, in order to enjoy its due and fair influence, the English press is far too little guided and influenced by persons who possess this qualification.

Is this true? Is there anything in the facts to correspond to the statement that the English press is in the hands of philosophers, and that it would rise in importance and esteem if it better reflected the tone of men who have caught the true House of Commons air, and who talk and write in a language of recognised political circles? As it seems to us, nothing could be further from the truth. To live in the atmosphere of a coterie, a clique, or a party, is one of the greatest disadvantages a writer can have. Nothing of the slightest use in judging of politics is to be learnt from the petty gossip of political circles, from the idle, feverish twaddle of political ladies, or from the last recipients of the last piece of false or unimportant news. It may even be doubted whether a person is better qualified for political writing by being in the House of Commons. He cannot help wishing his side to win, and resenting the evil agencies which have led to his being beaten on a division. He is apt to be overwhelmed by the extreme difficulties which beset every private member who tries to carry measures of his own. The tendency of the English press is indeed to be scarcely philosophical enough, to shrink too much from definite opinions, to write unmeaning trimming articles, concealing vague confused thoughts under a little club slang. It would indeed be a most serious fault if the English press rushed into the opposite error, and cultivated paradoxes, for the love of poradox, recomended foolish impracticable measures, and under the affectation of philosophy, tried to palm of the sallies of an audacious ignorance on the public. This would be very bad, but nothing at all like it is to be found. To be too timid, too dependent ongreat great names, too anxious to have the credit of respectability, is the fault of the English press, rather than any excess of philosophical dogmatism. Clear, strong thought, in moderate and just, even though telling and pointed, language is the real desideratum of our press. So long as a writer respects facts, he can scarcely, in England, go too far or be too bold in expressing an opinion. If by a philosopher Mr. Disraeli means a writer who makes assertions without any ground for making them, a philosopher is certainly a person who can do no good by writing. But is this at all a characteristic of the English press? On the contray, one of the most useful functions it performs is to suggest how very necessary it is to get at the facts, and how impossible it is to judge at all unless the the facts are known. On the whole question of Irish land, for example, a writer performs a useful, although a humble, task who candidly says that he does not know, and cannot get a enough facts to enable him to judge what ought to be done, but that inquiries must be pursued in this or that direction, and that certain objections to schemes for dealing with Irish land which have been urged ought to be candidly met and overcome. To do this is certainly not to do much, but it is to do what it is highly advantageous should be done by some one.

Mr. Disraeli has himself been not only a philosopher, but among the chief of philosophers, if by philosophy is meant the habit of writing leading articles, novels, biographies, and other literary productions, which are specially characterized by crotchets, half-truths, and lively misrepresentations. No one has written so much brilliant current literature, and no one has written so much sheer unmitigated nonsense in it. He has sported with his readers in a way that places him beyond rivalry. No philosopher of the present day, not even when he is proposing the wildest scheme for the union of Churches or the division of Irish lands, ever approaches the audacious tomfoolery of *Coningsby* and *Sybil*, and of treating Lord George Bentinck as a statesman. Mr. Disraeli certainly has had his fling in his day. But then he gave up being a philosopher, and took to practical politics and this has done him so much good, and enabled him to see so much better what is wise and just and true, that he is now most anxious to save the public from being led away by the wiles of the wicked set to which he used to belong. He certainly has had a most wonderful success, and no wonder he admires himself for wining it. It is strange that an ex-philosopher and journalist should have become Prime Minister, but it seems still more wonderful when the character of his philosophy is called to remembrance. To write *Coningsby* and *Sybil* required great cleverness, but to get over having written them required very astonishing cleverness. As a political leader Mr. Disraeli has fairly won his promotion, and there is something very satisfactory in finding that by any arts, and with any amount of ability, everything is to be got, in England, by those who start under disadvantages. Mr. Disraeli's Premiership is a prize which he has succeeded in obtaining with the general good wishes of those who like to see courage and originality rewarded. But when he asks philosophers—that is, writers of current literature—to come in and do likewise, to follow him into practical life, and to seek for enlightment where he has found it, they may naturally pause. Is Mr. Disraeli's success so very attractive? To a man inside the political world it is an immense success to be Premier, but to a philosopher or outsider there is a dark side in being such a Premier as Mr. Disraeli. The game hardly seems worth the candle. Being Premier sounds magnificent; but then, from the philosophical point of view, it has its drawbacks. As an aim of human life, it does not seem perfectly satisfactory to be obliged to do what Mr. Disraeli is obliged to do—to lower himself to the coarse prejudices of parsons and squires, to have to talk, tall, talk about the cause of religion and the side of the angels; to pretend to have a policy about Ireland, and then to be found out in having none; to be educating a stupid, stiff-necked party, and then to have to deny that he has been educating them; to have his old speeches brought up against him, and then to say the exact opposite, and then to assure the House that his historical conscience satisfied him that he has all along kept on saying the same thing Philosophy seems to philosophers as good a thing as this, and likely to make them happier, honester, and perhaps more useful than if they listened to the voice of the charmer, and threw away independence and leisure and impartiality in order to obtain the proud privilege of talking rhetoric below the gangway, in the hope of some day talking rhetoric above it.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places. and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

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E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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The current rates of Exchange are :—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	do.
,,	4 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
,,	3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
,,	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,,	1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
,,	demand	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11½d	do

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th April 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

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On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	
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,,	3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d	,,
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	On demand	1s. 11 ⅝d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
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The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

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ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ... ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... ... 5 ,,
3 do. ... ... 4 ,,

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The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

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All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 27th April 1868.

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HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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		per Rupee.
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4 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
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2 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
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Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

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The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

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The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 32,200.
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By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager

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Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making, &c. &c.	5	8
Conductor Skinner's work on Indian and Burman Timbers	6	[illegible]
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs. The best work extant on diseases of Horses in India	12	

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th April, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives. Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

WINES, SPIR[illegible] &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & [illegible]s. —Sherry, quarts, [illegible] Port, quarts, in 2 dozen [illegible] Port, pints, in 4 dozen [illegible] Ap[illegible]

FOR SALE, at t[illegible] signed, Messrs. Tho[illegible]
Champagne Cognac in 1 and [illegible]
Vieux ,, Do. [illegible]
Cognac ,, Do. [illegible]
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D[illegible]
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case... [illegible]
Pints, 2 do. do. ... [illegible]
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—
CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of............1 doz. each
Do. ...Pints do. ....2 ,,
MOSELLE ....Quarts do. ....1 ,,
Do. ...Pints do. ....2 ,,
HOCK...............(Hockheimer) Quarts. do... 1 ,,
Do...................(Marcobrunner) Qts. do... 1 ,,
EAU DE COLOGNE .... 6 Bottles in a Box
ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. ....(St. Julien) .... 1 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.
FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.
CLARET- Medoc...............quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
,, ...pints at ,, 7½ ,,
St. Laurent ......quarts at ,, 18 ,,
Chateau Beitasse ,, at ,, 25 ,,
BRANDY. Cognac tres vieux ......at ,, 25 ,,
,, ,, Champagne at ,, 35 ,,
FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK. Schwarzberg ....quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz
,, ...pints at ,, 16 ,,
Imperial ....quarts at ,, 32 ,,
,, ...pints at ,, 17 ,,
Die Perle des Rheins quarts at ,, 35 ,,
Moselle .... ,, at ,, 24 ,,
,, ...pints at ,, 13 ,,
Johannisberg ....quarts at ,, 33 ,,
GADDUM & Co.

PRICE LIST :—

CHAMPAGNE.

		Quarts	Rs.
La Perle	Titus Newhouse	,,	30
Rubis	do.	,,	28
Champagne	do.	,,	24
Champagne	do.	,,	18
Champagne, Superior	B. & E. Perrier	,,	30
Aux Armes de Reims	Gust Gibert	,,	24
Aux 2 Ecussons	do.	,,	28
Aux Medailles	do.	,,	31
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	,,	38

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

			Rs.
Sparkling Schwarrhafberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	,,	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	,,	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	,,	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
Laubeuheimer	G. M. Pabstman Son.	Quarts	15
Queen Victoria Vineyard	do.	,,	48
do.	do.	,,	54
Hochheimer	Gebr. Schmits	,,	24
Ruedesheimer	do.	,,	32
Schloss Jehannisberg	do.	,,	36

CLARETS.

			Rs.
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	Quarts	24
Chateau de Frauds, H. and C. Balaresque		,,	19
Chateau Puissequin	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,,	17
Chateau de Issau	do.	,,	34
Margaux	do.	,,	12
Barzac White Wine.	do.	,,	15
Clos Fourtet St. Emillion	do.	,,	28
Bages Pauliac	do.	,,	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	,,	34
St. Julien Medoc	do.	,,	15
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case) Van Overzee & Co.		,,	36

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

			Rs.
Sherry No. 2	Titus Newhouse	Quarts.	18
do. ,, 3	do.	,,	22
do. ,, 4	do.	,,	26
Port Wine ,, 1	do.	,,	18
do. ,, 2	do.	,,	22
do. ,, 3	do.	,,	28
Burgundy Ports	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,,	12
do.	do.	,,	16
Brandy	do.	,,	18
do.	do.	,,	24
do.	H. Hibelot & Co.	,,	18
do.	do.	,,	20
do.	John Backes	,,	15
do.	Oliver Peyriac	,,	14
Old Cognac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,,	30
do	Blanchy Freres & Co.	,,	22
Best do.	do.	,,	30
Best do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,,	30
Vermuth Superior	,,	,,	16
Absynthe	,,	,,	30
Ginger Wine	Titus Newhouse	,,	17
Old Jamaica Rum	do.	,,	20
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	do.	,,	20

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, March, 1868.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.	J. Dunbar, Esq.
	H. G. Dunlop, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.	*Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman.	Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium... 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when he Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within thre months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer [illegible]an one year, charging for the extra period the pro[illegible]tionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED—1843.

Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Com pany, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. Acland, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld)
1st October 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth-day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. HEERALAL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On MONDAY, the 11th day of May 1868, at 4 P. M., Messrs. HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of AYEESHABEBEE *alias* BHEKOOBEEBEE, Daughter of late Fuzoodeen Sallaba,—all that piece and parcel of LAND or Government GROUND, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, or being at the New Town in the New Cazee Street on the west side, in the sub-district of Bhoolashwer, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 896, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 135 8/9 square yards or 14 feet breadth and 60 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the New Cazee Street, on the north by the range of Shamjee and Khimjee Keekajee, and on the south by the house of Ahmed Saheb bin Meva Ghullay.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. HEERALAL & Co., at their Office, No. 6, Rampart Row.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 2nd May, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public, Auction on the premises, by order of Nathabhoy Jadowjee, Mortgagee, on account of Ramjee Jaitha, all that piece of land with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Chukla or 2nd Coombarwada Street, containing by admeasurement 191 square yards, or thereabouts, Land Revenue No. 636, and assessed under No. 17, bounded on the east by the house of Pestonjee Jamsetjee, on the west by the house of Khoobchund Cupoorchundon, the north by the 1st Coombarwada Street, and on the south by the 2nd Coombarwada Street.

THE ESTATE OF MESSRS. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the above Estate, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 3 P. M., the following :—

LOT. 1.

All the right, title, and interest of the above Estate in a number of claims upon certain individuals, aggregating Rs. 2,13,677, a detailed list of which can be seen at any time at the Office of P. E. Bendir, Esq., Elphinstone Circle, or at the office of the undersigned.

LOT 2.

A piece of Land situated at Goragaum in the Salsette Talooka, known by the name of Doreekchi, measuring 1 Mooda and 15 Furas, together with ground producing grass, bounded on the east by the farm belonging to Juggonath Argovin, on the west by the farm belonging to Also Kurwal, on the south by the farm named Ghagwa, and on the north by the farm named Soorache Halwa.

LOT 3.

A piece of land situate at Goragaum, named Lootachee Gantee, producing 5 Moodas and 15 Furras, also a piece of land named Ghagwa, producing 2 Moodas and 4 Furras, bounded on the east by Government land named Gowchudram, on the west by land Datakhotari Setotar belonging to Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the south by a passage for cattle to pass, on the north by land belonging to Dhagji Anuntji, also Tirwan field producing 1 Mooda and 11 Furras paddy with grass ground, bounded on the east by farm named Gowchuidram, west by the farm named Goolatur belonging to Razabali Moolan, on the south by the farm named Kurug, and on the north by passage for cattle.

AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 5th May, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—
4 Bales Grey Madapollams.
3 ,, ,, Shirtings.
2 ,, ,, Jacconets.
2 ,, ,, T. Cloths.
10 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
3 ,, Cotton Handkerchiefs.
2 ,, Best Turkey Sponge.
3 ,, Ruby Beads.
1 ,, Superior Colored Writing Paper.
5 ,, Adjusted Bar Weights.
2 Superior Fireproof Safes, 36 inch by 24 inch.
6 Double-barrel Guns in case complete.
6 do. do. without case.
1 do. Breach-loader and one do. Muzzle-loader in case complete.
1 5 Chambers and 1 20 Chambers Revolver in case.

A few pairs patent Mail-Axils 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch.

A quantity of 2½ in India Rubber Hose, worthy the attention of Shipmasters and Shipchandlers.

9 Tierce Beef, and 5 Barrels Port.

54 Tins 2 lbs. Hill Tea from the Deyra Doon Tea Company.

6 ,, 5 ,, ditto ditto.

Papier Machie Tray, gilt richly inland, with Pearl flower Vases, Cut Decanters, Cut and plain water Goblets with Glass, Finger Glasses, Pictures in maple and gilt frames, Boots and Shoes, &c.

POLICY OF INSURANCE.

On the life of Mr. Thomas Gahagan for Rs. 5,000 in the Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

At 2 P. M.,

If not previously disposed of,

A fashionable light cab Phaeton with hind rumble. The coach-box is moveable so as to make it self-driving at pleasure, together with a pair of beautiful white Arabs and harness complete. A very stylish Turnout.

The Horses go in single harness, and the Phaeton and Horses will be sold separately, if so required.

Also,

An Iron Grey Riding Horse, about 14-2, age 5½ years; can be seen an hour after application.

A self-driving Phaeton in good condition.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

At the Metal Mart Boree Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction the following high-classed Horizontal Steam Engines and Cornish Boilers, constructed under special inspection.

Engine	Cylinder	stroke		Boiler ft.		ft.
11 inch	Cylinder 30 inch	stroke	Boiler	15 0	by	4 0 in.
13 ,,	,, 36 ,,		,,	20 0	by	4 6 in.
13 ,,	,, 36 ,,		,,	20 0	by	4 6 in.
15 ,,	,, 42 ,,		,,	23 0	by	4 9 in.

A Screwing Machine
A Slotting Machine.
A Drilling Machine.

A quantity of Best Cast Steel, round square Octagon, Hexagon, and Flat.

Also, a quantity of Surplus Stock consisting of Gas and Water Cocks, House Furnishings, Tools, &c.

N B.—The whole is now on view, and private offers will be received up till the day of sale.

At the same time and place on account of the concerned—About 80 Tons English Bar Iron, Ex "Maritana."

AUCTION SALE OF IRON BARGES.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

11 Iron Barges, well adapted for the landing and shipping of Cargo in the harbour. Their dimensions are 64 feet 6 in. in length, 16 feet 2 inch in beams and 4 feet 2 inch in depth. They are lined with three inch Jungle Teak, have Hatchways 40 feet by 12 feet, and are fitted with a Mast, two Sails, Winch, Cable, and Anchor each. They are comparatively new, and can be inspected at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

2nd May 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

100 Boxes of assorted Soap, a Cask of Toys, 2 Cases of Bonbon, 1 Case of Concertina, 2 Casks of Sodawater Tumblers; also, Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Camp Table, Chairs, Stools, Horse, Paper Boxes, Clock Brackets, Muskittoes Covers, Boot Jacks, Camp Cot, Washand and Dressing Tables, Towell Horse, Arm and Easy Chair, Folding Screen, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VARIED PICTURES IN GILT, ROSEWOOD, MAPLE, AND OTHER FRAMES, MARBLE SLABS, MIRRORS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., AT No. 27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On TUESDAY next, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his shop, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, all the stock of varied Pictures in Gilt, Rosewood, Maple and other Frames, Marble Slabs, &c., the property of Mr. Cursetjee Byramjee Polishwalla (closing up the accounts), the same consisting of a large assortment of Pictures in Gilt, Maple, Rosewood, and other Frames, Marble Slabs for Circular and Pier Washand Tables, Teapoys, of sizes, Empty Frames for Mirrors, Mahogany and Gilt Looking-Glasses, 600 square Slabs for floor and Gilt Moulding, and 12 broad Machine of size.

ON COMMISSION SALE

A portable steam-engine 10 horse-power.

Six Stone Crushing Machines, adapted for preparing road metal.

To be seen opposite to Lyewalla's Cottages.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd May 1868.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF WINDOW GLASSES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Grant Road Godown of Messrs Volkart Brothers.

On account of the concerned—about 1,200 cases Window Glasses.

AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, next, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. :—
2 Cases Embroidered Muslin.
1 do. White Muslin.
1 do. Gowns.
2 do. do. Assorted Colored.
1 do. Ladies' Embroidered Collars.
1 do. do. Gowns do. Borders.
2 do. Berlin Wools, Black and White.
2 do. do. do. Assorted Colored.
4 do. Coloured Muslin.
2 do. White Lappets.
4 do. T. Red Chintz.
2 Musical Boxes, playing 8 Tunes, with Drum and Bell, &c. &c.
4 Panoramic Views.

Household Furnitures, &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, comprising Glasswares, Plated Wares, Blackwood round Table, Wardrobe, Dressing and Washing Tables, Teapoys, Chairs, Sideboard, Dinning Table, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Bombay, 2nd May 1868.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, a few pairs of Carriage Lamps, superior Varnish in one gallon Tin, an invoice of very handsome Flower Vases, Jars, Toilet Bottles, Ice Dishes, Claret Mugs, and Rummers, Liquor Bottles, &c. &c.

Also, a large quantity of valuable books, some bookshelves, a few articles of furniture, &c.
100 Cwts. of English Steel.
50 Dozen Tins of Concentrated Sweet Milk, 2 lbs.
20 do. do. do. do. ½ lbs.
50 Pairs of handsome China Pillars for Balcanies.
A few dozens of superior Port.
One 3 Light Chandelier complete.
One 2 do. do. do.
One Table Lamp.
One Gun in case.

At 1 P. M.

1 Self-driving Phaeton.

One English built-light Malvern Dog Cart, by McNaught and Smith, with a flea-bitten Arab Horse and English Harness complete.

A very handsome light Park Phaeton, built by Robert Ness of Aberdeen, used only since January last, originally cost Rs. 1,000.

In Re Candass Narrondass, an Insolvent, by order of the Official Assignee :—

An English-built four-wheeled Waggonette and a Grey driving Horse and Harness.
A Do. handsome Pegu Pony, very fast.
A Dim Coloured Do. Do.
One Brougham Horse.
A very handsome Grey Arab Saddle Horse.
And any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF THE SHIP "FEZ ROBANEE."

To be sold by Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, unless previously disposed of by private contract, at their Rooms on TUESDAY next, the fifth day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Ship "Fez Robanee" of the register tonnage of 827 tons, and now lying in Bombay Harbour.

The Ship has been recently repaired, is now in good order and condition, and will be sold with all her Stores, Spars, Ropes, Sails, Boats, 2 Chronometers, Spy Glasses, &c.

A list of the Stores, &c., can be seen at the Office of, and any further particulars obtained from, the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST FOR LIFE OF ONE-FOURTH SHARE IN A VILLAGE AT WUDWUN, AND IN A GARDEN AT WURNIE, IN SALSETTE ZILLAH, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE. (*In Re* Cursetjee Sorabjee, an Insolvent.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the right, title, and interest for life of one-fourth Share of the above Insolvent in a village at Wudwun, and in a garden at Wurnie, in Salsette Zilla.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of first-rate dark bay Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 1,500.

One very handsome Mail Phaeton, built to order by Silk & Sons, London. Price Rs. 2,500. (Open to offers.)

About 25 Dozen of very superior Eau de Cologne at Rs. 10 per dozen.

One brilliant toned semigrand Pianoforte, in good order. One handsome Grey Arab Saddle Horse.

A Brougham with Horse and Harness complete.

A Slate Miniature Billiard Table, in good order, by Stevens of London.

Bombay, 2nd May 1868. BENNETT & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property. By order of the Mortgagee Cooverjee Ludha and on account of the Mortgagor Kerbadjee Hormusjee :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed under No. 36, situate, lying, and being at Erskine Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasurement 163 square yards, registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 235 and 236, and bounded on the east by the house of Nowrojee Cowasjee, on the west by the house of Hormusjee Maneckjee Boria, on the north by the Erskine Road, and on the south by the Borah Street.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Borah Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 4-9 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,271, and bounded on the east by the house of Dinshaw Sorabjee, on the west by the house of Aslajee Cowasjee, on the north by the Borah Street, and on the south by the Stable of Kerbadjee Hormusjee.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd May 1868.

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